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LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

ALLOCATION OF LIMITED ESTONIAN LIVESTOCK FEED SUPPLY

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 13 Feb 82 p 1

/Article by V. Lind, minister of Agriculture for the Estonian SSR: "Winter Tactics"/

> /Excerpts/ The animal husbandrymen of Estonia are using their feed in a thrifty manner and with high results. They are displaying concern for increasing the number of livestock and raising their productivity.

Work in the Baltic region is often complicated by the weather and last year was no exception in this regard. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Estonia were able to set aside for feeding to the livestock only one half of the amount of forage grain required and only five percent of the fodder potatoes needed.

The republic's agricultural organs and also the agroindustrial associations recently created in all regions have developed tactics for carrying out the present wintering season. It is known that large-horned cattle are 25 percent better at assimilating feed made from grasses than are swine. In turn, swine assimilate 12-15 percent more nutrients from barley meal than do large-horned cattle. These physiological peculiarities of the animals were taken into account when organizing the winter feeding.

The republic's Ministry of Agriculture, jointly with the specialists of rayon agroindustrial associations, examined the feed balance of the farms. The decision was handed down to channel the existing supplies of forage grain mainly into swine raising. It was recommended that the milking herd and also young bulls undergoing fattening be fed hay, silage, haylage, grass meal and also straw -- greater quantities of all of these feeds have been placed in storage than was the case last year. They have become the foundation for the rations for large-horned cattle. Concentrates are being provided only to high yield milking cows.

Certainly, the productivity of the milking herd is affected by insufficient rations and yet we are already giving thought at the present time as to how to make up for the losses. The experience of last year, when 6,500 more cows throughout the republic were maintained on pastures than during the indoor maintenance period and their culling out was conducted in late autumn, has shown: that it is possible in this manner to obtain almost 10,000 additional tons of milk based upon cheap pasture feed. In view of this fact, the decision was made to make greater use of such experience on the farms this summer and thus compensate for the shortfall in output experienced during the indoor maintenance period.

In developing the tactics for this current wintering period, we planned to make greater use of the internal reserves available on each farm. Animal husbandrymen are aware that livestock require more feed in cold facilities. Hence the farms must be properly heated. The effectiveness of this measure is especially manifest during the month of January when cold weather strikes.

A strict regime for economizing in the use of feed has been introduced into use on the republic's farms. The heat treatment of straw has been organized in almost all areas. As a rule, the forage is brought in for no more than 2 days and this promotes more thrifty consumption of it. Many farms have converted over from two to three feedings a day. Certainly, this requires additional labor expenditures, but in return it results in improved feed usage. Indeed, in the case of two feedings a day, with the herdsmen-foragers filling the feeding troughs with hay and silage, a portion of the forage is not used as necessary. The processing of ramal feed has been organized on the farms and extensive use is being made of mineral additives being supplied to all farms throughout the republic by the Vyayke-Maar'ya Kolkhoz.

One of the chief tasks of the farm workers is that of carrying out the wintering of the dairy herd in an organized manner and providing full protection for the animals. But this is not the only task. During the initial months of 1982, more than 40,000 heifers will deliver calves at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Hence, first heifers will constitute 12-13 percent of the milking herd prior to the commencement of the pasture season. Milk production during the second year of the five-year of the five-year plan will depend to a considerable degree upon how well they are prepared for calving and upon their feeding during the last months of pregnancy. Thus experienced farm zootechnicians skilfully distribute the limited supplies of concentrated feed among the highly productive cows and heifers, maintaining the productivity of the cows during the winter and also displaying concern for a future increase in the milk yields onee the herd returns to the pastures.

The republic's swine breeders have complicated tasks confronting them. Although the principal supplies of concentrated feed are being sent to this branch, nevertheless it is still difficult to provide full-weight rations for the swine herd numbering some one and a half million animals. On the eve of the wintering season, we estimated that the existing supplies could be used for composing a daily ration consisting of 1.1 feed units. It was clear that the animals would not last long on such a ration.

Compared to last year, the number of swine had to be reduced. But this would be a temporary deviation. Measures are already being taken to restore the size of the herd completely. Fifteen thousand additional sows were mated on the farms at the end of last year and at the beginning of this year. It is expected that approximately 150,000 young pigs will be obtained from them over and above the plan. In the summer the swine breeders will maintain them mainly on fodder, with the final fattening being carried out using feed from the new crops. Thus the gross production of pork during 1982 will not decrease. But such a simple maneuver requires that the swine breeders abide by all rules in a very strict manner. The greatest return must be realized from the use of all farrowing areas in hog houses and concern must be displayed in advance for expanding the summer camps for young stock.

And swine husbandry has its own reserves: on many farms they were placed in operation commencing with the very first days of wintering. All of the hog houses were heated and additional bedding materials had been found. Use was being made of all available opportunities for supplementing the rations. The agricultural organs were attentively monitoring the situation so as to ensure that all food scraps were sent to the farms as well as all waste products from the meat and dairy and fish processing industry. In addition to grass meal, the swine are also fed hay meal and silage. All of these feeds undergo heat treatment in advance and they are enriched with mineral substances and microelements.

Many fattening farms, notwithstanding the limited feed supplies, are achieving high weight increases in their livestock. Fine livestock weight increases are being recorded at the Kuusalu Kolkhoz in Khar'yuskiy Rayon and at the Kaardivyaelane Kolkhoz in Paydeskiy Rayon. The skilful maneuvering of feed, the timely reorganization of zootechnical work and the use of all reserves are making it possible for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes to protect their animals and achieve good milk yields and increases in weight.

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CSO: 1824/182

LIVESTOCK

LIVESTOCK CONFERENCES HELD

Estonians Determine Chief Tasks

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 30 Jan 82 p 3

/Article: "The Problem: Wintering of the Livestock"/

/Excerpts/ Zonal conferences were held for the animal husbandrymen in our republic from 20 to 29 January. They were attended by leading specialists of agroindustrial associations, zootechnicians, veterinary service workers, milk maids, calf tenders, swine breeders and also by the representatives of rayon party and soviet organs and a number of ministries and departments.

During these conferences, discussions took place on such vital problems as wintering of the livestock, reproduction of the herd and further increases in the production of animal husbandry products.

It was noted that the situation on the farms is extremely complicated at the present time. Last year the planned volumes of animal husbandry products were neither produced nor procured owing to a shortage of feed during the second 6 months and also owing to poor work organization on some of the farms. This year's tasks are very tense and we must achieve our principal increases in output during the second 6 month period. Thus the chief task at the present time consists of organizing the work in a manner such that the wintering of the livestock is carried out successfully, all difficulties that arise are overcome and no output losses are tolerated. Here everything is dependent upon each livestock breeder, machine operator, specialist and leader displaying a conscientious and attentive attitude towards the work at hand.

The operational experience of collectives at those kolkhozes and sovkhozes which countered the caprices of last year's weather with well organized labor should be subjected to thorough study. They prepared sufficient amounts of high quality feed for the indoor maintenance period of the livestock, they succeeded in retaining the high productivity of the herd and they fulfilled their principal planned tasks.

Growth in output is being achieved in a stable manner on the leading farms and it has been this way for many years now. This underscores the fact that the production rates can be raised on all farms if the labor is organized in a skilful manner. However, the differences in the operational indicators of individual kolkhozes and sovkhozes and also rayons are still extremely great. Hence the leaders of backward farms and rayons must constantly and thoroughly analyze the causes of the shortcomings and eliminate them in a more persistent and purposeful manner. As pointed out in the decisions handed down during the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU, use must be made of all available reserves in this area.

The December milk yields and average daily milk yields in early January at the Vinni Model-Research Sovkhoz-Technical School, the Pydrangu Sovkhoz and the Vyayke-Maar'ya Kolkhoz in Rakvereskiy Rayon, at the Paala Kolkhoz in Vil'yandiskiy Rayon and at many other farms ranged from 10 to 14 kilograms. At the same time, the corresponding indicators at some kolkhozes and sovkhozes amounted to only 4.5-5 kilograms. It is obvious that the Ministry of Agriculture for the ESSR and the rayon people's controllers must devote constant attention to the organization of the work of the livestock breeders at such farms. At the same time, they must also devote a maximum amount of attention to the proper use of each kilogram of feed.

The center of gravity of agricultural operations is presently located on the farms. However, thorough preparations must be made today for the spring field operations -- indeed it is during the spring that the foundation for procuring feed is established.

During the zonal conferences, reports were delivered by the Minister of Agriculture for the ESSR V. Lind and by the republic's Deputy Minister of Agriculture Yu. Kul'bin.

The following individuals participated in the work of the conferences and in summarizing the results: in Pyarnuskiy Rayon -- the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia A.B. Upsi, in Tartu -- member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia and 1st Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the ESSR A. Ryuytel', in Tallinn -- the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the ESSR Kh. Vel'di, in Rakvereskiy Rayon -- the head of the Agricultural Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia I. Kallas.

Latvian Problem Areas Stressed

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 27 Jan 82 p 3

/Article: "For Improved Animal Husbandry Efficiency"/

/Text/ A meeting of the republic's staff for organizing and controlling the wintering of livestock was held in Riga on 25 January.

The meeting was opened by the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia and chief of the republic staff V.A. Chemm.

Party executives, soviet workers, scientists and the leaders of a number of ministries, departments, institutes and organizations throughout the republic all participated in the work of the meeting.

Attention was focused on the course of the livestock wintering operations at kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Balvskiy and Ludzenskiy Rayons.

It was noted that a definite amount of work had been carried out in Ludzenskiy and Balvskiy Rayons in connection with the organization of the livestock wintering operations. This question was a prime area of concern of the bureaus of the rayon party committees and the rayon executive committees. Staffs have been created and are now in operation, the meetings of which regularly involve reviews of the course of the livestock wintering work. Shortcomings are uncovered at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and measures are undertaken aimed at correcting them.

Nevertheless, a portion of the shortcomings noted have still not been corrected at a number of farms in both rayons. Thus, for example, proper attention is not being given in all areas to the preparation of feed for feeding to the animals, including the processing of straw. By no means are all of the farms utilizing conifer needles for feeding to the livestock to the degree required.

In many instances, the degree of exactingness with regard to the preservation of the feed and ensuring that it is delivered to the farms in a timely manner is very low. Thus, for example, imported feed is being stored in a very unsatisfactory manner at the Progress and Sovetskaya Latviya Kolkhozes and the Mezhvidy Sovkhoz in Ludzenskiy Rayon and at the Sarkanays Partizans, Avangards and Borets Kolkhozes in Balvskiy Rayon.

Current repair operations have still not been completed on individual farms of the Borets, Avangards and Sarkanays Partizans Kolkhozes and the Berspils Sovkhoz in Balvskiy Rayon.

There have been interruptions in the operation of feed preparation houses at swine raising farms of the Avangards Kolkhoz and the Vetsumi Sovkhoz. Subunits of raysel'khoztekhnika did not respond in a timely manner to requests received from farms for the repair of farm equipment. Workers attached to the rayon associations of Latsel'khozkhimiya, although they began moving organic materials out onto the fields, nevertheless are not devoting proper attention to the carrying out of this work on economically weak farms.

The specialists attached to the rayon agroindustrial associations are not responding properly to the difficulties occurring in connection with the livestock wintering process on those farms having a weak feed base.

It was emphasized during the meeting that the party, soviet and agricultural and rayon staffs for organizing and controlling the livestock wintering operations in Balvskiy and Ludzenskiy Rayons must undertake additional measures aimed at mobilizing all resources, in the interest of ensuring successful carrying out of the wintering work, protection of the animals, an increase in the production of animal husbandry products and the sale of such products to the state.

The Balvskiy and Ludzenskiy rayon party committees, the rayon executive committees, the rayon agroindustria associations and the staffs for organizing and controlling the livestock wintering operations must, rapidly and thoroughly, analyze the status of affairs on each farm and undertake all of the measures required for preventing a reduction in the productivity of the livestock. In the process, special attention should be given to the rational and thrifty use of feed and to its preparation for feeding to the livestock. When necessary, work should be carried out directed towards relocating swine from farms which do not have adequate amounts of feed to kolkhozes and sovkhozes having better feed bases. Measures must also be undertaken aimed at increasing the number of swine by means of summer farrowings.

The rayon associations of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika must undertake exhaustive measures aimed at preventing the equipment at animal husbandry farms and feed preparation houses from lying idle.

The recommendation has been made to have the rayon associations of Latsel'khozkhimiya itensify its work of moving organic fertilizers out onto the fields, thus preventing excessive accumulations from developing on the farms.

In order to increase the production of animal husbandry products, greater emphasis must be placed upon transferring young pigs to the private plots of the population for fattening.

The Balvskiy and Ludzenskiy rayon party committees and people's control posts and groups must intensify their work aimed at ensuring the preservation and rational use of feed, its preparation for feeding to the animals and protection of the livestock and the animal husbandry products. Greater exactingness must be displayed by the farm leaders and specialists with regard to ensuring the organized carrying out of the livestock wintering operations.

7026
CSO: 1824/187

DEVELOPMENT OF INTER-FARM POULTRY BREEDING ENTERPRISES

Moscow EKONOMIKA SEL'SKOGO KHOZYAYSTVA in Russian No 1, Jan 82 pp 50-53

/Article by M.I. Aleksandrova, candidate of agricultural sciences and senior scientific worker at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics: "Problems of Development of Inter-Farm Cooperation in Poultry Breeding"/

/Text/ The need for further accelerated development of poultry breeding is conditioned by the specific peculiarities of the branch, which are characterized mainly by a high coefficient of reproduction and rapid poultry growth. Poultry breeding can develop successfully both at large enterprises of the industrial type and at smaller farms of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and also on private plots.

Production specialization and concentration in the branch and the conversion over to an industrial basis have made it possible, within a comparatively brief period of time (1965-1980), to increase the production of poultry products within the Ptitseprom /Administration of the Poultry Breeding Industry/ system by a factor of more than 10, as a result of which it increased by more than twofold throughout the country as a whole. The successes achieved in the development of industrial poultry breeding have produced a certain amount of complacency and they have weakened efforts aimed at developing poultry breeding on all categories of farms. As a result, some negative phenomena have appeared in recent years with respect to development of the branch. Compared to the Ninth Five-Year Plan when the average annual increase in egg production on all categories of farms was 7.2 percent, during the Tenth Five-Year Plan -- 3.5 percent.

In the case of poultry meat production, the annual rates of increase during the Tenth Five-Year Plan did not decrease compared to the previous five-year plan, but they were clearly inadequate and by no means satisfied the requirements of the population.

During the period mentioned, a considerable reduction took place in the volumes of egg and poultry meat production at kolkhozes, sovkhozes and on private plots.

For example, compared to 1974, a year distinguished by a high rate of increase, egg production during 1980 decreased at sovkhozes by more than twofold (from 5 to 2.2 billion), at kolkhozes -- by 30 percent (from 7 to 4.9 billion) and on private plots -- by 5 percent (from 22.9 to 21.8 billion). During this same period, poultry meat production at sovkhozes and kolkhozes decreased by 15 percent (from 320,000 to 270,000 tons).

An especially sharp reduction in the production of poultry products was experienced in krays and oblasts of the RSFSR, the proportion of which constitutes 60 percent of the overall production volume. Compared to 1974, egg production during 1980 for the republic's sovkhozes on the whole decreased by 40 percent, at kolkhozes -- by a factor of 4.5 and on private plots -- by 14.5 percent. Poultry breeding farms were almost completely eliminated at sovkhozes and kolkhozes in many oblasts.

Despite this fact however, during the 1974-1980 period egg production increased by 18.5 percent throughout the country as a whole and poultry meat -- by 44 percent. This was achieved owing to an increase in the production volumes within the Ptitseprom system. As a result, an average of 250 eggs and 9.8 kilograms of meat were produced per capita, or 85 and 60 percent respectively of the scientifically sound norm.

However, the considerable reduction in production at kolkhozes, sovkhozes and on the private plots produced great differences in the supply of poultry products for the municipal and rural populations. Thus, for example, egg production in Novgorodskaya Oblast during 1975 amounted to 208 per capita of the municipal population, rural population -- 384 and in 1980 -- 304 and 254 respectively; in Pskovskaya Oblast during 1975 -- 282 and 437 and in 1980 -- 317 and 278; in Vladimirskaya Oblast during 1975 -- 314 and 312 and during 1980 -- 250 and 180.

Similar changes in the structure of consumption by the municipal and rural populations have already been noted in more than 30 oblasts of the Russian Federation. In the face of a great dispersal of demand in the rural areas, even with a dense network of state poultry factories, such as exists for example in the Moscow region, the population of many rayons in the oblast is forced to purchase eggs and poultry meat from the state trade network. The problem is even more complicated in those oblasts and krays where there are few poultry factories.

It would be a great mistake to depend solely upon state poultry factories for satisfying the general requirements for poultry products. Thus an urgent task at the present time is that of achieving maximum increases in the production volumes at all categories of farms. In essence, each farm must satisfy its own requirements for fresh eggs and poultry meat and, when possible, supplement the state resources.

Inter-farm cooperation must play a great role in solving this task. Such cooperation is opening up broad opportunities for combining efforts, intensifying production specialization and, on this basis, raising production efficiency substantially.

Production associations of state poultry factories are an important part of inter-farm cooperation in the branch. These associations have at their disposal all of the conditions required for rapidly intensifying the production of poultry products within their system and they can exert a great influence on the development of poultry breeding at all categories of farms.

At the present time, there are 99 associations operating within the branch and they include 365 poultry factories, or 23 percent of the overall number of such factories. In terms of their production specialties, 59 of the associations specialize in egg production and 32 -- meat production.

During the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the number of associations and their subordinate poultry factories increased by almost twofold. Associations specializing in the production of meat were created at an accelerated rate. The associations are presently producing approximately 10 billion eggs and 500,000 tons of meat, or 25.5 and 34.5 percent of the overall production volumes for the Ptitseprom system.

Production efficiency within these associations is on the whole higher than that for poultry factories which do not belong to an association. At the same time, studies have shown that many associations are by no means realizing all of the advantages of inter-farm cooperation. The principal reason for this lies in the fact that both subjective and technological specialization are still developing very slowly in the associations that have been created.

Of the 59 associations specializing in egg production at the present time, only 27 or less than one half, are producing food eggs only. The remaining associations are producing poultry for meat purposes in addition to producing eggs and many associations are simultaneously engaged in several types of production.

In order to determine the comparative economic effectiveness of production operations at poultry factories having different levels of specialization, we grouped those associations specializing in egg production with those having varying levels of poultry production for commodity meat products.

The data obtained from the grouping testifies to the fact that, in the case of all indicators without exception, the effectiveness of production in associations specializing in one type of product was considerably higher than that in associations where meat poultry production is also carried out.

Even greater results are obtained from the implementation of technological (by stages) specialization. At the present time, the associations, in a majority of instances, appear as a mechanical combination of similar enterprises, each of which has a closed production cycle.

The operational experience of leading associations clearly testifies to the fact that the consistent implementation of specialization by stages makes it possible to accelerate the intensification of production, make better use of the existing production capabilities and sharply increase the production volume with minimal capital investments. The experience of two of the country's better known associations -- Minsk in the BSSR and Tomilinsk in Moscow Oblast -- has revealed that it is possible to double production in just 2-3 years through the modernization of enterprises and new construction. In the process, considerable improvements will be realized in all of the quality indicators for production and particularly in the efficiency of use of fixed productive capital. Whereas prior to modernization the capital-output ratio for 1,000 eggs at the Minsk Association was 150 and at the Tomlinsk Association -- 200 rubles, following modernization it decreased to 100-110 rubles.

Studies have shown that the modernization of enterprises and intensified specialization by stages constitute a complicated scientific-technical problem. A requirement exists for ensuring a rational territorial distribution for all departments, by stages of the technological process and in conformity with the requirements for continuous flow line production operations and also veterinary well being. Such a reorganization of production must not disrupt the established production rhythm. All of this requires thorough technical-economic validation and also the creation of an appropriate logistical base. In the actual practice of operating associations, this work is carried out very slowly and without adequate organizational-technical preparation.

Thus, for example, of sever operating associations in Moscow Oblast, only at the Tomilinsk Association was a considerable amount of work carried out in connection with raising the level of production intensification based upon increased specialization. At the remaining associations, despite the fact that they were all created more than 5 years ago, this process is just commencing. The associations still lack developed technological plans for intensifying specialization and also clear plans for the modernization of enterprises by stages. The plans for new construction, particularly enterprises for reproduction of the herd, are being carried out in a very unsatisfactory manner. The volume of new construction planned for the Moscow Oblast Administration of Poultry Factories, for the Tenth Five-Year Plan, was fulfilled by less than 50 percent. Major shortcomings exist with regard to supplying the associations with modern technological equipment. A serious lag is developing in connection with the organization of breeding work and the creation of a centralized system for reproduction. As a result, the functions of missing elements in this system must be carried out by industrial associations.

A similar lag in the reorganization of production and the modernization of enterprises is taking place in an overwhelming majority of active associations.

The development of specific plans for the reconstruction and modernization of enterprises must be accelerated in each association, with the problems being solved in stages so as not to disrupt the production rhythm and also to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the current production plans.

Special importance is attached to improving economic relations in the associations and especially to regulating the legal status of enterprises. In the statute dealing with associations, approved by the USSR Council of Ministers, emphasis is placed upon the fact that enterprises which belong to an association retain their economic independence and their rights as a legal entity. Considerable deviations from this principle are observed in actual practice. At nine of the 30 operating associations at the present time, all of the poultry factories or a portion of them have been deprived of their economic and legal independence and converted over to a single balance.

The materials of studies which we carried out reveal that the deprivation of enterprises of their economic and legal independence creates the prerequisites and conditions for employing an equalizing approach for solving many problems. In particular, the elements of such an approach are to be found in the practice of distribution of the material incentive funds. For poultry factories having a single balance, the norm for deductions from the material incentive fund, per ruble of wages, is the same, although the level of fulfillment of production plans may be different for them. Poultry factories having an independent balance differentiate the norm for deductions from the fund depending upon fulfillment of the planned tasks and this stimulates production efficiency to a great degree.

The facts also indicate that excessive centralization of control, combined with depriving enterprises of their legal independence, under conditions involving a complication of production contacts, inhibits the development of initiative and the possibility of rapidly solving the problems that arise.

In the decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Improvements in the Planning and Material Stimulation of Production and in the Procurement of Agricultural Products," emphasis is placed upon the fact that one important trend for improving management at all levels of control for agricultural production is that of "achieving a proper combination of centralized management of agriculture with further development of the economic independence of enterprises, the banning of petty guardianship over the farms and the development of their initiative." The vital nature of this task was emphasized during the 26th CPSU Congress.

In addition to the state Ptitseprom system, an important source for increasing the production of poultry raising products is that of developing this branch at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. At the present time, comparatively small farms are being restored at establishments in some oblasts of the UkSSR.

However, the principal trend with regard to the further development of poultry raising at kolkhozes and sovkhozes must not be that of returning to small farms, but rather expanding production operations based upon inter-farm cooperation. The merging of the efforts of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is making it possible to create poultry raising enterprises of optimum size, facilities which are capable of carrying out production intensification and raising its efficiency. Here we have in mind rayon inter-farm enterprises for poultry raising. The experience gained in organizing such enterprises has proven its worth in many oblasts of the UkSSR.

MKhP's /rayonnoye mezhkhozyaystvennoye predpriyatiye; rayon inter-farm enterprise/ are created at existing and promising poultry raising farms based upon share participation by all farms in the rayon. Inter-farm enterprises created on this basis provide an opportunity for all farms in a rayon to participate in the production of poultry products and thus they preclude the need for each large farm having small poultry farms.

In 1980 there were 526 inter-farm enterprises in the country, of which number 318 were incubator-poultry raising stations. On the whole for 1980, for all types of MKhP's, approximately 1 billion eggs and 40,000 tons of poultry meat were produced, or more than 20 percent of the overall production volume at kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The leading experience of MKhP's in the UkSSR testifies to the great reserves that are available for further increasing the production of poultry products and raising production efficiency. The rayon MKhP's in Zaporozhskaya Oblast have proven their worth. There are presently 17 MKhP's in operation throughout the oblast, that is, they are to be found in practically all of the rayons. Their structure includes rayon IPS's /incubator poultry-raising stations/ and specialized kolkhoz farms.

At leading MKhP's -- Priazovskiy, Veselovskiy and others -- the production volumes for poultry products increased by more than twofold over the past 3 years. This made it possible to ensure the complete fulfillment of the plans for selling products to the state and for supplying them to the population. The productivity has reached 220 eggs per laying hen, the production cost per 1,000 eggs -- 54 rubles and the level of profitability -- 30 percent.

Notwithstanding the obvious advantages offered by rayon inter-farm enterprises, their number is increasing very slowly and in some areas a reduction is being observed in the number of such enterprises. For example, in 1975 there were 104 inter-farm enterprises for poultry raising in the Russian Federation and today there are only 31. And they are continuing to decrease in number.

Definite assistance must be furnished if the rayon MKhP's are to develop in a successful manner. Such assistance must take the form of supplying the inter-kolkhoz mixed feed plants with balancing additives or presenting funds for prepared mixed feed in exchange for grain and allocating funds for technological equipment and limits for construction-installation work. The state Ptitseprom system must undertake the task of reproducing parental forms of highly productive hybrid poultry and it must also furnish consultative assistance in organizing the planning and creation of standard plans for a system of machines and a production technology suitable for this type of enterprise.

With regard to achieving a rapid increase in the production of poultry products, substantial importance is attached to the development of private plot poultry raising. In order to develop this form of production, a primary need exists for ensuring that the population is supplied with sufficient numbers of young stock. At the present time, definite difficulties have arisen in connection with solving this task. Actually, a considerable number of the rayon IPS's have been eliminated and their functions turned over to the Ptitseprom system, where as yet the conditions have not been created for taking into account the requirements or for organizing the sale of young stock in the proper manner. In addition, the enterprises of Ptitseprom are located mainly in the vicinity of the oblast centers. Thus the day-old young stock must be transported over great distances. As a result, a considerable number of the young stock perish both during shipment and during their initial period of growth. The solution for this situation could be that of partially restoring the rayon IPS's and in those areas where MKhP's are being created -- organizing IPS' within the framework of these enterprises.

With regard to the production of meat, the organization of such production on private plots on a contractual basis appears to be very promising. In this instance, the integrator-farms, which could be Ptitseprom enterprises or other poultry raising farms having reproduction farms, turn their day-old young stock and feed over to the population in accordance with the established norms. The owners of the private plots, using their available potential (feed, facilities, labor), raise the poultry to the desired delivery condition. The products produced are the property of the integrator-farm and are distributed among the participants in cooperation in conformity with the conditions of the agreement.

The agreements set forth the schedules for delivering the young stock and for supplying, either completely or partially, the required amounts of mixed feed; the schedules for raising and selling the finished products; the conditions for making reimbursement for labor and resource expenditures; material incentive measures for achieving high indicators. By agreement of the parties involved, the computations are carried out both from a monetary standpoint and in natural form.

Deserving of attention is the experience accumulated in cooperation on a contractual basis in Odesskaya Oblast, where private plots participate on an extensive scale in the production of poultry meat. In 1980, approximately 250,000 head of poultry, the overall weight of which was 500 tons, were raised on this basis throughout the oblast and turned over to the state.

Thus the development of poultry raising at kolkhozes and sovkhozes and on private plots, which constitutes 40-50 percent of the overall production volume, is viewed as an important reserve for rapidly increasing the production of poultry products throughout the country, with minimal use being made of additional material and labor resources for this purpose.

All obstacles standing in the path of poultry raising development must be removed and stable production conditions created at all categories of farms.

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LIVESTOCK

KAZAKHSTAN INTENSIFIES SHEEP RAISING TO SUPPORT FOOD PROGRAM

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 1

/Article by K. Medeubekov, chairman of the Presidium of the Eastern Branch of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin: "To Increase the Number of Sheep in Kazakhstan To 50 million"/

> /Text/ In carrying out the food program developed by the party, a noticeable role must be played by the livestock breeders of Kazakhstan. A large number of livestock are concentrated in the republic. This is a traditional area for sheep raising, which recently has been developing on the basis of intensification. In light of the decisions handed down during the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU, the task assigned at one time by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev -- to increase the number of sheep in Kazakhstan to 50 million -- is becoming more of an urgent problem today. The plans call for this to be accomplished by 1990 and for there to be 41 million sheep by the end of this current five-year plan. Although complicated, this task is nonetheless fully attainable.

Approximately one fourth of all of the country's sheep are concentrated in Kazakhstan. The republic supplies almost one out of every three tons of wool and a large quantity of mutton. During the past 2 years, more than 16 million lambs have been obtained here each season. These indicators underscore the considerable potential that is available for the development of sheep raising on our lands.

Sheep raising has become an intensive branch in a number of oblasts throughout the republic. This is borne out in particular by the work performed by sheep breeders in Chimkentskaya Oblast, who obtained more than 2.2 million lambs in 1980 and 1981 and who are confidently intensifying the tempo of branch development. This achievement was not a random thing, but rather it was the result of daily and purposeful organizational work, which in turn is based upon a strengthening of the logistical base and efficient utilization of the achievements of science and leading experience.

Within the republic there are dozens of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and hundreds of farms and shepherd brigades which have achieved high indicators in the development of sheep breeding.

Frankly speaking however, the farms are not making full use of the achievements of leading production workers or the best sheep breeders. And this is being reflected in the final results. Recently, a trend towards a slow-down in branch growth has even been observed.

During the Ninth Five-Year Plan, the number of sheep at all categories of farms increased by 2.8 million above the figure for the Eighth Five-Year Plan. During the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the flocks increased by only 706,000 head and reductions were even noted in some rayons. Thus, the number of sheep in Ural'skaya Oblast during the last five-year plan decreased by almost one third of a million compared to the Eighth Five-Year Plan. During this time, no increase took place in the number of sheep in Gur'yevskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts.

Even worse is the fact that some farms in the northern grain zone ceased breeding sheep entirely, despite the fact that the sheep here have never competed against grain production but conversely they supplemented it. Distinct from other types of livestock, sheep utilize more completely such items as straw, chaff and crop residues. According to our estimates, on farms in the virgin land regions where sheep breeding is being carried out, it is possible to have no less than one and a half to two million head.

If we examine the root of this problem, then it appears that some chief considerations with regard to branch development are: reliability of the feed base, the quality of the flock and its productivity and the ability to maintain and use the pastures properly. The steppe and mountain pastures, those which nature supplied us with -- represent truly priceless wealth. Unfortunately, they are not being utilized in the best possible manner. Valuable nutritional plants are constantly being trampled upon by the livestock and the workload for one and the same area is increasing with each passing year. There are approximately 26 million hectares of such tracts, especially at Kyzylkum, Muyunkum, the Pri-aral'skiy Karakum and other historically developed livestock husbandry areas. According to the results of an inspection conducted by the Kazgiprozem Institute, on pastures in seven oblasts of Kazakhstan, approximately 250,000 hectares are almost deprived of vegetation and 3.4 million hectares have been trampled down by livestock. Naturally, if these areas are not restored it will not be easy to achieve the planned growth in the number of animals. A service for the protection of pastures must be created. Indeed, protection is being provided for forests, fish, wild animals and poultry. And this is proper. But pastures are left unsupervised. The practice has long existed wherein land areas are divided into tracts based upon the condition of the grass stand and productivity and gradually they are turned over for use as grazing areas. Today many kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and the specialists attached to rayon agricultural administrations have for some reason forgotten this fact. At times the rich pastures are used in an unsystematic manner, the livestock are driven to pasture when such is deemed necessary and quite often they are allowed to graze in large numbers, for several years in a row, on the same area, thus precluding natural restoration of the grasses. The fencing in of pastures, especially around enlarged brigades and complexes and ensuring that grazing is carried out on them in a strictly established sequence -- everyone is aware that these are not new conditions and yet some farms do not consider them mandatory.

Another and equally important reserve for strengthening the feed base is that of expanding the areas used for sown grasses. Our scientists are carrying out a considerable amount of important work in this regard and they are achieving instructive results. For example, an average yield of 10.5 quintals of prepared hay per hectare has been obtained annually over a period of 20 years from the Bozoyskiy experimental field of the Kazakh Scientific-Research Institute of the Meadow-Pasture Economy. And this took place in the desert regions of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, where the natural lands furnish only 1.7 quintals of feed. In the pre-desert zone of Sary-Taukum in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, along the natural boundary of Cholak-Yepe and on the lands of the Experimental Farm imeni Mynbayev of the Kazakh Scientific-Research Technological Institute of Sheep Breeding, the sown pastures are furnishing an average yield of dry bulk of 12.7 quintals per hectare and the natural pastures -- only 2.5 quintals. It is readily apparent that even under severe conditions the sowing of wild fodder plants produces fine results. The feed problem can be solved to a considerable degree if we carry out improvements, at the proper organizational and agrotechnical level, in our many millions of hectares of desert and semi-desert pasture land by means of additional sowings.

Where can the seed for such sowings be obtained and how can their production be organized? Here we have in mind mainly such plants as summer cypress, prostrate summer cypress, winterfat, sheep's fescue, black-eyed susan, saxaul and others.

In the near future, our areas of improved pasture land must amount to no less than 17 million hectares and this means that specialized farms must be created for the production of seed for wild grasses. True, some oblast experimental stations are performing fine work in this regard. There are still one or two farms which are producing seed for pastures. But this is clearly insufficient for solving the feed problem at the modern level. Kazakhstan requires at least 10 specialized seed production sovkhozes. The specialists attached to the Eastern Branch of VASKhNIL /All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin/ have proposed a number of important recommendations and plans and they have developed crop rotation plans for such farms. But the local soviet and agricultural organs are in no hurry to carry them out.

The next promising trend, upon which growth in the number of sheep and improvements in their productivity are directly dependent, is that of achieving improvements in selection-breeding work. Twenty strains and pedigree groups of sheep are being bred in Kazakhstan, of which number more than one half are animals having fine or semi-fine wool, one third are meat-lard types and 15.2 percent -- karakuls. As a rule, all scientific studies in this area are carried out jointly with the farm leaders and specialists.

A clear example of this is the creation of the highly productive northern Kazakhstan Merino strain and the all-round plans for selection-breeding work by institutes of the Eastern Branch of VASKhNIL and the republic's Ministry of Agriculture, plans which are associated with the development of sheep breeding right up until 1990. These plans call for the breeding of new and highly productive strains, groups and types of sheep, the organization of breeding farms, a further increase in the number of animals and improvements in their productivity in conformity with the republic's various rayons and oblasts.

We expect the breeding plants and farms to play a great role in the further development of sheep breeding.

We are disturbed over the fact that the level of breeding work is still lagging behind the requirements imposed by the 26th party congress with regard to the development of animal husbandry. There have been incidents of breeding plants differing very little from rank and file farms in terms of the quality of the livestock being raised and their productivity. One reason for this lies in the fact that they became specialized only recently and some have excessively large numbers of sheep -- 50,000-60,000 -- they thus are displaying a preference for quantity instead of quality. Indeed, improvements in the properties of the animals must be a chief consideration in the activities of the breeding plants. The ministries of agriculture for the USSR and the Kazakh SSR must clearly define the functions and tasks of these enterprises, such that they will be able to carry out their breeding work more efficiently. In Kazakhstan, just as in the past, fine-fleece and semi-fine-fleece sheep breeding will continue to undergo further development; it furnishes no less than 70 percent of all wool being produced. The chief concern here is to obtain 3.2-3.5 kilograms of wool in washed form and an average of 35-40 kilograms of meat from each sheep. In the interest of ensuring that these parameters are observed in the branch, we are striving to direct the efforts of scientific and economic workers towards raising the efficiency of the breeding work. The non-fulfillment of individual elements of breeding work at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes must be viewed as a disruption in the carrying out of very important state measures.

The local fat tail sheep are deserving of special mention. Compared to other strains, they utilize better the scanty grasses found in the dry steppe regions and they are able to endure very well the various natural adversities that occur. There are many such sheep in Kazakhstan -- hundreds of thousands. As borne out by studies conducted by the Central Scientific-Research Institute of wool and the data furnished by a number of worsted-cloth associations, the quality of the wool being obtained from these sheep is on a level with the best international standards. However the procurement organizations accept it as being hybrid wool and thus pay lower prices for it. Certainly, this arouses displeasure among the sheep breeders and to a certain degree it is slowing down the breeding of the popular Kargalinsk and Aktyubinsk sheep. It is our opinion that specialists attached to the USSR State Price Committee, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of the Light Industry must solve this problem and place the carpet wool obtained from Kazakhstan on the same footing with wool obtained from the Saradzhiyskiy, Alayskiy and other well known strains.

It was back during the Ninth Five-Year Plan that intense specialization commenced within the branch, the branch was converted over to an industrial basis and the sheep began to be concentrated at new mechanized farms and fattening sites. At the present time, there are more than 30 sheep breeding complexes and approximately 500 fattening sites in operation. As a whole, the mechanized fattening stables are highly effective. However, as yet they are not available in all areas. For example, despite the obvious advantages to be realized from industrial fattening, the farms in Dzhambulskaya Oblast are still not attaching proper importance to this progressive method.

Certainly, the conversion of sheep breeding over to an industrial basis requires the mechanization and automation of production processes. Can it be considered normal when our industry is producing only 38 of the 70 types of machines and equipment required for this purpose. Such an attitude towards this problem on the part of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production can only result in a situation wherein, for an extended period of time, the problem concerned with achieving complete all-round mechanization in sheep breeding will remain unsolved.

In addition to the difficulties encountered in converting the branch over to an industrial technology, associated with the high cost of construction, there is an absence of good plans based upon the use of light structures and local construction materials, in conformity with the particular zone of Kazakhstan involved. The construction base itself is weak. Yet a great amount of construction work must be carried out if these planned goals are to be achieved. We are awaiting practical assistance in solving these problems from many departments and particularly from the ministries of agriculture for the USSR and the republic.

In implementing the food program developed by the party, a task has been assigned to Kazakhstan -- to have 50 million sheep and intensive sheep breeding -- this task has been accepted by the republic's workers as a task of special national economic importance. With the direct participation of the scientists, a complex of measures has been developed and is being implemented aimed at utilizing the great potential possessed by the branch, increasing the number of sheep and raising their productivity. These measures will be implemented more rapidly and more successfully if the scientific institutes, economic organs, local soviets and all interested ministries and departments address themselves in a more harmonious manner to the problem of developing animal husbandry throughout the republic.

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LIVESTOCK

SALE OF LIVESTOCK, POULTRY DOWN IN LITHUANIA

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 18 Feb 82 p 1

/Article by the Ministry of Agriculture for the Lithuanian SSR: "Attention To Livestock Weight Increases and Productivity"/

/Text/ During the course of four winter months, the sale of livestock and poultry to the state by all categories of farms decreased by 2.4 percent. Nevertheless, despite the difficult conditions experienced during this current winter period, a number of rayons succeeded in increasing their meat sales: Ionishkskiy, Panevezhskiy, Kaunasskiy, Birzhayskiy, Kayshyadorskiy and Utenskiy Rayons, from October through January, sold 12-5 percent more meat than was sold during the same period last year. Meanwhile, the sale of livestock in Akmyanskiy, Ionavskiy and Rokishkskiy Rayons decreased by 16-12 percent. The January task for the sale of livestock and poultry to the state was not fulfilled. The poorest results were noted in Moletskiy, Trakayskiy and Shilutskiy Rayons, where only 54-65 percent of the sales plans were fulfilled. The mentioned rayons and also Ionishkskiy, Tel'shyayskiy, Prenayskiy, Kapsukskiy, Varenskiy, Kel'meskiy and Kupishkskiy Rayons sold very few livestock during the first half of February.

Reserves are available for increasing the procurements of meat. Thus, many heavy weight swine are available on farms in Shvenchenskiy, Mazheykskiy, Plungeskiy, Shyaulyayskiy and Radvilishkskiy Rayons and at inter-farm livestock enterprises and young large-horned cattle stock are to be found on farms in Akmyanskiy, Prenayskiy, Vil'nyusskiy and Mazheykskiy Rayons. However, excessively long delays are taking place in connection with the livestock sales.

Livestock procurements from the population on a contractual basis have not been organized correctly in all areas. In January, in the absence of agreements, the residents sold 11 percent of their livestock and in Ionavskiy, Mazheykskiy, Radvilishkskiy and Shyaulyayskiy Rayons -- one fourth or more of the animals.

During the second half of the winter, the rayon agricultural administrations and farm leaders and specialists are obligated to achieve high indicators in the intensity of milk production, especially in the daily weight increases for livestock being fattened.

With adequate quantities of coarse and succulent feed available, improvements should be realized in the feeding of large-horned cattle. They must be carefully grouped according to weight and fed in an intensive manner prior to sale. Ideally, a greater number of young large-horned cattle stock of legal weight should be sold to the state, with a bonus being added to the price for such animals.

The swine ration should include more grass meal, root crops and potatoes and use should be made of all food scraps and also waste products obtained from the food industry, meat combines and others. Since swine are presently being delivered at reduced weights, every attempt must be made to ensure that they are accepted as being of 1st grade quality. The farms in Yurbarkskiy, Akmyanskiy, Shirvintskiy and a number of other rayons must devote special attention to this matter. A great amount of attention must also be given to the reproduction of swine. During January, the number of swine matings fell by 8 percent below last year's level. Thus more matings must take place in February in order to ensure a sufficient number of young pigs by the beginning of summer.

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TILLING AND CROPPING TECHNOLOGY

GRAIN CROP PREPARATIONS IN BELORUSSIA

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by V. Gerasimovich, deputy chief of the Main Administration for Field Crops of the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture: "Grain Grower! Make Reliable Preparation for Spring"]

[Text] The republic's field crop workers have been set the task of increasing the 1982 harvest as compared to last year's level: by one-third for grain, by 8 percent for potatoes, by 29 percent for vegetables, and by 46 percent for flax fiber. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are to prepare 19 million tons of fodder units, 18 quintals per standard head of livestock, for the period which socialized livestock and privately owned livestock will spend in the stable.

New conquests will require activating all the components of the harvest, making reliable and thorough preparations of all equipment and seed, preparing and applying to the soil an adequate amount of organic manures, disposing of manufactured fertilizers in a stewardly fashion and planting the crops at a high level of soil and crop practices.

Increasing yields necessitate constant concern about soil fertility and increasing the amounts of humus. Here again organic manures have the principal role. The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have already carted into the fields more than 36 million tons of organic manure--12 tons per hectare of spring-sown grain. Organic manures have been better prepared by the farms in Gomel'skaya, Brestskaya and Minskaya Oblasts. In Kletskiy, Starodorozhskiy, Vileyskiy, Dokshitskiy, Yel'skiy and Gantsevichskiy Rayons between 15 and 18 tons of compost per hectare has already been spread.

Abundant Manuring of Spring Fields

In view of the annual reduction in the volume of ground peat prepared (even now a third of the republic's rayons are feeling a shortage of peat), particular attention should be paid to the quality of manures. All of the ground peat should first go through livestock-raising sheds and should be used for preparing compost. But in the republic as a whole approximately 10-12 percent of the compost is not prepared properly. There is no justification for this. Agronomy and agricultural chemistry services should place this work under their everyday observation.

The principal task in the republic's plant growing has been and is still the production of grain. The task this year is to increase the yield of grains to 26-27 quintals. Much has been done to achieve these targets. Fallow land was turned over in good time and over the entire area, and an adequate amount of seed was sown (except for legumes). Moreover, their quality is improved.

Unfortunately, the situation has not been good everywhere in preparation of seed for spring planting. On 20 farms of Mogilevskaya Oblast, for example, there was a shortage of buckwheat, on more than 1,000 farms in the republic a shortage of legumes, and in 24 rayons the emergency stock was not altogether sown. Much can still be done by preparing additional seed grown locally and by organizing interfarm exchange.

Experience in recent years has shown that the proper approach is not always being taken to selecting the varieties of grain crops. The universal transition to varieties of the intensive type without taking into account the fertility of the soil has not yielded the anticipated results. Up to now late varieties with practically the same date of maturation have predominated in the distribution of grains. All of this causes a considerable strain at harvest time and large losses of the crop. Instead of the 10 days required, in practice the harvest takes 20-25 days. The task is to considerably expand the area planting this very year and introduce more widely the production testing of the early barley variety "otra" (especially in the republic's northern rayons). The testing of the varieties "ida" and "VV-6320" will be organized. Spring wheat should also have a definite place. The selection of varieties and crops that differ in date of maturity will make it possible to avoid losses of more than 1,000 tons of grain at harvest time.

Only Quality Grain Can Guarantee a High Yield

The lodging of crops has resulted in a sizable shortfall of grain in recent years. This is not always caused by objective conditions. Often the lodging of grain crops occurs because of departures from proper amounts of nitrogen fertilizers and unevenness in application as well as excessively high planting rates. The agronomy service should analyze these causes so that nothing like that recurs this year.

In the production of legumes the future orientation should be toward expansion of crops of peas, vetch and maple peas. Such supporting crops as mustard and spring wheat need to be used more widely to obtain their seed. All the seed planted this year should be treated with bacterial fertilizers. Crucifers should become an important source of protein in animal feed.

In the southern rayons of Brestskaya and Gomel'skaya Oblasts the raising of corn to be used as grain will continue. The experience of the Sovkhozes Lyudenevichi in Zhitkovichskiy Rayon, Strelichevo and Kolkhoz "XXII s"yezd KPSS" in Khoynikskiy Rayon, and the Stolin State Variety Section indicates the possibility of obtaining between 30 and 60 or even more quintals of shelled corn per hectare in the southern rayons of the republic.

Quite a bit of experience has also been gained in raising potatoes. Last year 35 farms harvested more than 300 quintals of potatoes per hectare. But at the same time less than 100 quintals was obtained on 261 farms--mainly in Vitebskaya and Mogilevskaya Oblasts. Violations of schedules for renewal of varieties and crop rotation, negligence in growing seed on the farm, the lack of varieties differing in maturity, the dragging out of planting periods, and so on, were the reasons for the low yields.

The Way Is Open to the Fields for Promising Varieties of Forage Crops

Seed which has been upgraded in variety and reproductive characteristics has been sown this year. But more than 130 farms lacked enough seed potatoes of their own. Supplying seed potatoes to these farms should be taken under particular observation.

A small fraction of potatoes weighing between 25 and 50 grams can be used to reduce consumption of seed potatoes; the planting density is 70,000-80,000 pieces per hectare. But healthy potatoes need to be selected from seed-growing areas. According to the data of BelNIIKPO [Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Potato, Fruit and Vegetable Growing] this does not cause a reduction of yield. Obtaining an earlier crop of potatoes and supplying them to the republic's cities requires that areas be prepared for planting at the end of March and beginning of April for the hardening of potatoes of early varieties.

In the production of sugar beets particular attention needs to be paid to training operators of progressive machines for cultivating this crop, to thorough preparation of fields, to good manuring if this has not been done in the fall, to organic and manufactured fertilizers, and to maximum mechanization of the processes of cultivation and harvesting.

Much also needs to be done in flaxgrowing. Up to now there has been a shortage of flax seed and a large amount of substandard seed in certain rayons of Mogilevskaya and Vitebskaya Oblasts. The situation should be corrected by variety renewal and selection of seed allocated from state stocks. All flax crops this year need to be planted exclusively with good-quality seed. The agronomy service of farms must make a real effort to reduce the weeds in flax crops. Last year more than 42 percent of the stock and 33 percent of the straw arrived at flax plants with a weed content higher than 10 percent. Treating this kind of raw material requires large amounts of energy at flax plants and detracts from the quality of the fiber.

Success on the area planted will depend in large part on the reliability of equipment repairs and operation. Much has been done by machine operators in Nesvizhskiy, Zel'venskiy, Polotskiy and other rayons, who have completed preparation of all equipment for planting and for tilling the soil. But a considerable amount of work remains to be done to put tractors in order with an ample supply of power; about 20 percent of them need to be repaired or fitted with a set of combined and broad-swath units. All the equipment needs to be brought up to the mark as to readiness by March.

The wintertime needs to be used to teach soil and crop practices. In every rayon and on every farm there are quite a few production frontrankers who have experience in producing high yields. Their know-how needs to be put in the hands and made the property of all.

Only activating all the components of the harvest on every farm will make it possible for the republic to break new records in the second year of the 5-year plan.

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TILLING AND CROPPING TECHNOLOGY

PREPARATIONS FOR SPRING IN WEST, EAST SIBERIA

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

/Article by P. Voroshilov, L. Levitskiy, E. Mal'bakhov and O. Pavlov: "Siberia Is Prepared for Spring"/

> /Text/ One fifth of the grain fields of Russia -- more than 15.5 million hectares -- is located in western and eastern Siberia. The farmers on this vast expanse are confronted by diverse conditions. But despite these diverse conditions, the grain growers in almost all of the areas experience a moisture deficit in growing their grains in the zones of risky farming. On the average, 250-300 millimeters of precipitation fall annually. But this is an average, for drought conditions occur here once every three years.
>
> Nevertheless, the productivity of the arable land here is increasing steadily.

Omskaya Oblast is one of the leading oblasts in western Siberia. During the Tenth Five-Year Plan, capital investments in its agriculture amounted to 2.3 billion rubles. The same amount was invested for developing the oblast's entire national economy during the first 45 years of Soviet rule. In striving to obtain as much field and farm output as possible from the large investments, the production organizers, scientists, specialists and the oblast's local soviets accomplished a great deal toward developing and introducing zonal farming systems into operations.

Grain-fallow crop rotation plans having a brief rotation have become a reliable foundation for achieving stability in local farming. Compared to the Ninth Five-Year Plan, gross grain production during the Tenth Five-Year Plan increased by 19 percent and grain procurements -- by 25 percent. The production of feed for livestock and the output of farms are increasing.

Zonal farming systems are being developed and introduced into operations in the Omsk region and in the krays, oblasts and autonomous republics of Siberia. These systems have made it possible to reduce considerably the influence of droughts and they are making grain and feed production more stable. And it can be stated that all of this work is conducted outdoors in a constantly active department, during the course of changing operational campaigns. Today the Siberian workers are preparing for their second sowing campaign of the five-year plan and this must become a new step taken toward raising the overall culture of farming.

We are traveling over the fields of the Kop'yevskiy Sovkhoz in Omskaya Oblast. A gusty wind breaks through sparse groves of trees. In all probability, it would be capable of stripping the arable land clean but for the fact that it is covered with a layer of snow. The plowing under of snow has been carried out three times here, but the winds this winter are very persistent and the specialists have decided to "criss-cross" the drifts. The machine operators are operating their K-700 machines crosswise over the former tracks, thus forming snow "cages."

The arable land at the Kop'yevskiy Sovkhoz entered the winter on a "dry ration" -- approximately 40 millimeters of moisture in the 1-meter layer of soil. There are many such farms in other zones of Siberia, especially in the steppe and forest-steppe regions. Thus a priority task out on the winter fields is that of accumulating moisture.

Experienced specialists and machine operators, in their thoughts and actions, are striving to assist the land in accumulating more moisture. The recommendations of the Siberian Branch of VASKhNIL /All-Union Academy of Agricultutal Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin/ with regard to the packing of snow are being employed in many rayons in Novosibirskaya Oblast. This agricultural method inhibits the wind erosion of snow and it promotes a situation wherein the soil freezes only to a shallow depth. Subsequently, with more uniform thawing out of the "white blanket," the land is better able to absorb the moisture.

The introduction of such recommendations into operations does not involve a great amount of difficulty. But strangely enough, they are still not being employed in all rayons in this same Novosibirskaya Oblast. Some agronomists cling to the old methods and consider snow retention to be an ineffective method. They refer to the fact that precipitation in the late spring and early summer plays a decisive role in the formation of a grain spike.

Yet the specialists at the Komsomol'skiy Sovkhoz in Kuybyshevskiy Rayon hold to another opinion: last summer their grain crops endured mainly owing to snow retention work carried out during the winter period. Thus they are presently carrying out such work in a persistent and resourceful manner. Moreover, they are thoroughly preparing all of the necessary machines for the collection of thaw waters. Similar action is being taken in Kupinskiy, Bolotninskiy and Novosibirskiy Rayons.

As a local method, snow retention work may not produce a noticeable effect. It is perceptible mainly in those instances where a technological component becomes mandatory in the system of farming or in a complex of measures aimed at raising the stability of farming.

At this same Kop'yevskiy Sovkhoz, with which we began our discussion, "white plowing" is one of the elements in the overall chain of field crop culture. And its importance derives from the fact that for the 1982 harvest fallow land will constitute 22 percent of the arable land. The specialists believe that fallow land accumulates twice as much moisture as conventional agricultural practices. The fallow land is cleared of weeds and fertilized. In the fall it is plowed up and a top dressing applied in behalf of the spring crops.

The Kop'yevskiy Sovkhoz was the first in Muromtsevskiy Rayon, as early as the Ninth Five-Year Plan, to introduce brief rotation crop rotation plans, as recommended by the scientists, into operations on its fields. At the time, there were very few here who believed that it was possible to obtain an average of 19 quintals of grain per hectare in the zone of risky farming. But such a yield was obtained during the Ninth Five-Year Plan and during the Tenth Five-Year Plan -- 23.8 quintals per hectare.

Today the Kop'yevskiy Sovkhoz is completing its preparations for spring. The grain seed fund is especially gratifying -- all of the seed is of 1st or 2d grade quality. The farm's specialists maintain close contacts with the Omsk plant breeders, from whom they obtain seed for new varieties.

"We have 53 support farms in 14 oblasts and krays in Siberia and Kazakhstan," stated the head of the West Siberian Plant Breeding Center, K. Aziyev, "and there are 25 such farms in the Omsk and Irtysh River region. Their number includes the Kop'yevskiy Sovkhoz and the Novoural'skoye OPKh /experimental model farm/ in the southern forest-steppe region and the Sibiryak Sovkhoz in the steppe zone. Farming and scientific practice have furnished the best varieties for each of these regions.

Last year the new varieties were grown on approximately 1 million hectares. This year their area will be raised to 1.6 million hectares. This area will be supplied with excellent seed.

Today the problems concerned with seed production and strain renovation are very vital ones for the Siberian workers. Any efforts aimed at introducing scientifically sound systems of farming into operations may turn out to be lacking in results if the seed fund is of low quality, or if it has become obsolete, not to mention a shortage of seed.

The farms in western Siberia have been supplied almost completely with seed for their grain and pulse crops. The situation in eastern Siberia is somewhat worse. But with the exception of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Buryatskaya and Tuvinskaya ASSR's, where decisive measures are required for supplementing the seed balance, the remaining farms have adequate opportunities at their disposal for ensuring that their seed supplies conform with the actual requirements. The quality of the grain crop seed in Zapadno-Sibirskiy Rayon is high and it is unfortunate that this same statement cannot be made regarding the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Krasnoyarskiy Kray and Irkutskaya Oblast -- the sub-standard seed at these farms amounted to 40 and 41 percent respectively. Moreover, less than one third of the seed here was classified as being of 1st or 2d grade in quality, whereas in Altayskiy Kray -- 87, in Novosibirskaya Oblast -- 83 and in Tomskaya Oblast -- 80.

But although the Siberian workers have less problems with their grain crop seed -- they produce this seed themselves and they have their own plant breeding institutes -- their work involving seed for a number of other crops is more complicated.

The most northern field in western Siberia is in Tomskaya Oblast. Of 670,000 hectares of arable land, 365,000 are being used for grain crops. The specialists are for the most part satisfied regarding this vast area -- good quality seed is available for it. However, the situation with regard to corn for silage and perennial grasses is arousing some concern. Early ripening varieties of corn are required and yet it is still not known exactly what types will be supplied. One third of the required amount of perennial grass seed is lacking. But is it only the suppliers outside the oblast who are at fault? Certainly not. Indeed vetch, clover, timothy and also peas ripen locally. There are also seed production farms. Only their specialization in grasses is purely arbitrary; with the exception of alfalfa, they could raise other seed themselves.

An interesting experiment has been launched in Tomskiy Rayon. An experimental-production farm for working out a feed procurement technology has been created here. The area of its seed tracts is in excess of 1,000 hectares. Such units are also required in other rayons. And not just in Tomskaya Oblast.

In terms of the power-worker ratio, the Siberian farmer occupies a leading position in the country. For example, there are more than 146,000 tractors on the farms in Zapadno-Sibirskiy Rayon, including more than 18,000 Kirovets units; almost 65,000 grain combines; in eastern Siberia -- 73,500 tractors. In short, the influence of equipment on Siberian harvests is very perceptible. Thus this equipment must always be in a high state of readiness for the field operations.

At the present time, the level of readiness of tractors in western and eastern Siberia is 84 and 81 percent respectively. However, the remaining percentages are considerable -- 37,700 machines not prepared. This is more than the total number of machines in Omskaya and Tomskaya Oblasts. And not a great amount of time remains before the commencement of the mass field operations. Beyond any doubt, a need exists in a number of rayons for decisively accelerating the repair of tractors, especially the K-700 type. The degree of readiness of grain combines in western Siberia is rather high. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Altayskiy Kray have completely repaired their plows, cultivators, sowing machines and potato planters.

The pool of machines on Siberian farms is constantly being increased. Thus, during the first year of the five-year plan alone, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kemerovskaya Oblast received 1,776 tractors of all types and of this number there were 236 of the powerful K-701 and T-150K machines, 810 trucks and specialized motor vehicles, 780 grain combines, 358 silage harvesting combines and 334 potato harvesting combines. A noticeable increase took place in the pool of cultivators, grain sowing machines, mowers and harvesters.

And once again there is a shortage of personnel required for operating the equipment during the spring sowing work. At first glance it would appear that there is a fine system for training skilled cadres for carrying out agricultural work in the oblast. Twelve specialized SPTU's /agricultural-professional technical school/ and their branches at sovkhozes in Kemerovskaya Oblast are annually graduating more than 3,000 machine operators. In addition, there are various courses. However, the deficit has still not been corrected. There are 830,000 hectares of spring fields in Kemerovskaya Oblast and approximately

100,000 hectares must be plowed in the spring. With such a volume of work to be carried out, a long spring day will turn out to be short indeed. For efficient double-shift use of the Kirovets and caterpillar tractors on the farms, no more than 2,000 machine operators are available. Each executive committee of a village soviet and each farm leader must persistently search for solutions for this problem.

In discussing the work of the pre-spring farming cycle, one must not forget the hauling and accumulation of local fertilizers. The Siberian workers do not underestimate the value of this reserve for raising soil fertility. What is the norm? Last year the farms in western Siberia applied an average of 1.9 tons of organic materials to a hectare of arable land and those in eastern Siberia -- 1.2 tons. And indeed the agronomists have noted that in addition to directly improving the soil, applications of organic fertilizer also improve the accumulation of moisture in the soil and they reduce the harmful effects of drought conditions.

Although not yet on the threshhold, the Siberian spring is still not far off. There is still time for correcting the shortcomings associated in preparing for it and for achieving "strong" positions. There is no basis for hoping that, following last year's difficulties, nature will shower favors on the agricultural workers this year. No. The workers must rely entirely upon themselves -- upon their experience, knowledge and technical equipment -- and the entire strategy for the spring and subsequent operations must be predicated upon the most complicated variants for such operations.

7026
CSO: 1824/205

DEVELOPING CROP POTENTIAL OF SARATOVSKAYA OBLAST

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Feb 82 p 1

/Article by F. Seleznev: "Potential of Fields on Left Bank of Volga"/

/Text/ Saratovskaya Oblast is one of the largest grain areas of the Russian Federation. During the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the gross yield of grain here amounted to 25.8 million tons, or 3.5 million more tons than were harvested during the previous five-year plan. Importance is attached to the fact that the grain growers achieved a rather high level of marketability for the grain economy -- almost 50 percent, compared to 36 percent on the average for the Russian Federation. During these same years, 12.6 million tons of grain were added to the state granaries, the overwhelming portion of which consisted of durum and strong wheat and also millet. Computations reveal that one out of every 16 quintals of grain being added to the republic's grain resources comes from Saratovskaya Oblast.

True, the farmers in Saratovskaya Oblast had to begin the new five-year plan with an unproductive year. Under the conditions which developed, the work has to be organized in a manner so as to compensate for the shortfall in output to the maximum possible degree and ensure rapid and stable growth in the production of food goods.

The oblast's farmers have adopted high socialist obligations for the second year of the five-year plan. This year the plans call for an average of not less than 17 quintals of grain per hectare to be obtained from the entire grain crop area of 4 million hectares, with the gross yield thus being raised to 7 million tons. The plans also call for considerable increases in the production and procurements of other crops. Sunflower procurements, for example, must be increased by 72 percent above the average annual volume for the Tenth Five-Year Plan. At the same time, the plans call for the production and procurement of a large quantity of feed -- no less than 6 million tons of feed units.

There can be no doubt but that these tasks, although complicated, are nevertheless fully attainable. The party and agricultural organs, under the direction of the party organizations, are carrying out a great amount of organizational work associated with the practical fulfillment of all obligations undertaken. The results of the past work year have been critically analyzed, mistakes and unused reserves have been brought to light and a complex of agrotechnical, economic and organizational measures has been outlined directed towards achieving considerable growth in the production and sale to the state of grain and other agricultural products.

These measures are based upon a scientifically sound system of farming that was developed with the assistance of specialists and scientists and with extensive participation by kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers.

The specific measures called for by this system are already embodied in the production-financial and working plans of the farms and are being implemented in actual practice. The soviet and agricultural organs have established constant control over their implementation. At the same time, the oblast's scientific-research institutes are supplying more effective assistance to the rayons and farms.

The first fruits of these efforts are at hand. Thus, in complete conformity with the scientifically sound system of farming and within the framework of their crop rotation plans, the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes carried out autumn plowing on the entire area set aside for spring crops this year, whereas last year more than 80,000 hectares of spring crops were sown following spring plowing. Moreover, the autumn plowing was completed in all areas prior to 10 October. Plowing was carried out on all areas set aside for bare fallow.

The soil-protective system of soil cultivation with stubble retention is being employed on a more extensive scale and this is of special importance with regard to the accumulation and proper utilization of moisture. Such cultivation was carried out last autumn on an area in excess of one and a half million hectares, or 431,000 more hectares than last year.

It is interesting to note that in behalf of this year's harvest 872,000 hectares were sown during the best agrotechnical periods in the more productive winter crops, the overwhelming majority of which are in good or satisfactory condition at the present time. Autumn top dressings of mineral fertilizers were applied to these crops over large areas. Top dressings will be applied to the remaining areas in the spring.

A great deal has been accomplished towards raising the fertility of the soil through the use of organic fertilizers. Approximately 10.7 million tons of organic materials were applied in behalf of this year's harvest, or almost twice as much as during the first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. This important work is being continued today. It is being carried out by 670 mechanized detachments of Sel'khozkhimiya and by the farms themselves, with 85,000-90,000 tons of farmyard manure being delivered to the fields on a daily basis. They have already delivered more than 1 million tons of organic materials, with 3.5 million more tons to be delivered prior to the beginning of the spring sowing operations. On an area of 2.2 million hectares, mineral fertilizers will be applied simultaneously during sowing in behalf of the spring grain crops.

It is known that under the conditions found in Saratovskaya Oblast, where there is a great amount of sun and very little atmospheric precipitation, the accumulation and retention of moisture in the soil is considered to be one of the chief prerequisites for a high and stable harvest. The oblast's farmers take this factor into account in their work and plans. They supplied water during the autumn to an area of 200,000 hectares of irrigated land, with such work to be carried out on 85,000 additional hectares in the spring. Snow retention work is being carried out on the fields in all areas.

The farmers are also taking into account the fact that the upper layer of soil over large areas will be covered by an icy crust this year. And this invariably leads to a great surface runoff of thaw waters. Thus, based upon the recommendations of scientists and specialists, they are already making preparations to retain these waters, turn over the moisture in the soil in a timely manner and reduce the schedules for the carrying out of the spring field work. In this regard, corrections are being introduced into the work plans for the sowing campaign.

The program that has been adopted for achieving highly productive use of the equipment, based upon the method employed by machine operators in Ipatovskiy Rayon in Stavropol'skiy Kray, will promote success in carrying out this work. Toward this end, 1,307 sowing complexes have been created on the farms. The plans call for field work to be carried out around-the-clock: at night -- the soil will be prepared and during the day -- the sowing work will be carried out.

Higher requirements are being imposed with regard to the quality of the pre-sowing soil cultivation work. Workers attached to the agronomical service have expressed the opinion that the sowing work should be carried out only on well prepared soil. This will make it possible to obtain uniform and healthy seedlings.

Irrigated land offers tremendous opportunities for achieving further and stable growth in the cropping power for all agricultural crops. This year the area of irrigated land exceeds 392,000 hectares. This represents a gold fund of the farmers. Greater success will be realized in solving many problems as more water is supplied to Saratovskaya Oblast on the left bank of the Volga.

It was not too long ago that one such acute problem here was that of supplying the residents of Saratov and the oblast with fresh vegetables. This problem disappeared once the sowing and planting of vegetable crops were converted over to irrigation. For a number of years now, the oblast, in addition to satisfying its own requirements for diverse types of vegetables, is also exporting considerable quantities to other regions.

This year, almost 13,000 hectares of irrigated land will again be used for vegetables. In order to correct in a sound manner the situation with regard to the cropping power and gross yields of potatoes, their cultivation on an area of 8,000 hectares will also be converted over to irrigation. The plans call for millet to be cultivated on 30,000 hectares of irrigated land. However, the overwhelming portion of these lands -- 306,000 hectares -- will be occupied by forage crops of the intensive type -- such as corn for grain and silage, soybeans, alfalfa, brome grass, sainfoin, Sudan grass, sorghum and some others.

The specialists believe that such a structure for the areas under crops on irrigated land is fully justified, since it makes it possible to realize the greatest yield per unit of space, especially in the case of forage crops. This is borne out in particular by the results of last year. Irrigated land, which occupied 5 percent of the arable land, furnished 393,000 tons of hay, or more than one half of the overall volume of hay production. In addition, these lands produced more than 2 million tons of silage. As a result, the average cropping power of the forage crops amounted to 36.4 quintals of feed units. It should also be noted that the yield for all agricultural products, in a computation for feed units obtained from irrigated lands during the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, amounted to an average of 32.1 quintals per hectare for the oblast, or an increase of almost one and a half times compared to the previous five-year plan.

This was a substantial increase. But on the whole the indicator for cropping power from these lands cannot be considered as satisfactory. Moreover, in neighboring oblasts -- Volgogradskaya, Kuybyshevskaya and Penzenskaya -- it turned out to be considerably higher. The farms in Penzenskaya Oblast, for example, obtained 43 quintals of feed units per hectare from irrigated tracts during these same years. If one relates this difference in cropping power to the entire area of reclaimed lands in Saratovskaya Oblast, then it turns out that the workers in Saratovskaya Oblast suffered a shortfall of more than 2 million tons of feed units during the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

This provides food for thought for the oblast's leaders and specialists. Indeed, each irrigated hectare costs the state more than 2,000 rubles. Thus its return must be considerably higher.

In examining the reserves, special mention should be made concerning the seed, since this also constitutes a gold fund of the farmer. This fund contains many wonderful varieties of spring wheat, winter rye, millet and a number of other crops created by Saratov plant breeders. In the structure for the spring fields this year, approximately 2.5 million hectares are occupied by regionalized varieties of the intensive type. For spring sowing on the whole, the oblast's farms have been supplied for the most part with seed for spring grain crops, sunflowers and perennial and annual grasses. Approximately 70 percent of the seed for grain crops meets the norms for the 1st and 2d grades of the sowing standard.

However, these average indicators conceal dozens of kolkhozes and sovkhozes which by no means are able to produce their own seed. The situation is particularly acute in the case of pulse crop seed, the plan for the laying in of which has been fulfilled by only 39 percent and that for potatoes -- by less than one half. The production of seed for vegetable crops and food roots is being carried out in a very weak manner throughout the oblast.

The missing quantity of grain and pulse crop seed can be covered through the harvest of a large network of specialized farms responsible for supplying high quality seed for the state resources. However the specialized farms did not fulfill even by one half their task for delivering seed to satisfy the internal requirements of the oblast. One reason for this lies in the fact that the 1981 plan for erecting and placing in operation complex points for the processing and storage of high quality seed was also fulfilled by only 50 percent.

We cannot tolerate a situation wherein a large quantity of seed continues to be classified as sub-standard in terms of germinative capacity and weediness. Yes and the overall system for grading prepared seed could be considerably better. Indeed, only 20 percent of such seed is being categorized as being of 1st class quality.

The repair of equipment, especially grain harvesting combines and trucks, and also the supplying of the farms with cadres of machine operators leave a great deal to be desired. As yet, there are still only 131 tractor operators for every 100 tractors. The machine operator turnover is considerable. And this leads to a situation wherein 350-400 powerful tractors are not used during the annual spring field operations, with all of the ensuing consequences with regard to the harvest.

Recently the Presidium of the RSFSR Council of Ministers listened to a report by the Saratovskaya Oblast Executive Committee on the course of preparations by the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes for this year's spring sowing operations and it handed down a decision directing the soviet and agricultural organs, farm leaders and specialists and all farmers throughout the oblast to eliminate all shortcomings as rapidly as possible and ensure the successful fulfillment of the high obligations undertaken for the second year of the five-year plan.

The field and farm workers in this the largest oblast in the Volga region can and must make a greater contribution to the country's food resources.

7026
CSO: 1824/181

MINERAL FERTILIZER OUTPUT PROMOTED IN BELORUSSIA

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 10 Feb 82 p 1

/Article: "More Mineral Fertilizers"/

/Text/ At the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev called the food problem the central problem of the entire five-year plan--central both in economic and political terms.

As is well known, it is solved not only on the fields of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at livestock breeding complexes, but in the shops of industrial enterprises as well. For example, the chemists of the Grodno Azot Production Association imeni S. O. Pritytskiy took a valuable initiative recently. They decided to increase the output and to improve the quality of mineral fertilizers during the second year of the five-year plan. The workers of the Beloruskaliy Production Association and of the Gomel' Chemical Plant supported and developed it as applied to local conditions.

The labor enthusiasm and creative efforts of the collectives of these enterprises are aimed at producing and delivering this year 26,500 tons of mineral fertilizers, including 12,000 tons for spring sowing, in excess of the plan to grain growers.

Having widely developed the socialist competition for an appropriate welcome for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and maximally utilized internal reserves at every work place, in January Grodno chemists produced 2,440 tons of mineral fertilizers in addition to the assignment. The above-plan output of fertility vitamins at the Gomel' Chemical Plant totaled 975 tons. Potassium workers in Soligorsk surpassed the assignments.

The collectives of many brigades, shifts and shops work in a shock manner and utilize the powerful production potential with a full return. For example, at the Gomel' Chemical Plant the shift under the management of V. D. Zhestkin is in the first rows of the contestants. Since the beginning of the year it produced more than 620 tons of mineral fertilizers in excess of the plan. Success was ensured owing to the efficient organization of labor, constant intensification of industrial processes and the collective's determination to obtain the greatest final result.

Many examples of a high exactingness and a creative attitude toward daily work can be cited. They point primarily to the fact that organizational and political-educational work was intensified in the collectives of these enterprises. Unsolved problems were put in the forefront and workers' efforts were concentrated on the utilization of resources capable of improving work.

Party, Soviet, trade-union and Komsomol organizations must continue to systematically control the fulfillment of production plans and socialist obligations, accurately capture all the new and advanced things that originate in collectives of chemists and make them known to all the participants in the movement.

Special attention should be drawn to the operation of railroad transport, which is to promptly ensure the delivery of finished products. An analysis shows that by no means everything is satisfactory here. Warehouses in the Beloruskaliy Association are overflowing with potassium fertilizers. Pending shipment saltpeter often lies outdoors in the Azot Association. According to the order the enterprise was supposed to receive 1,022 covered railroad cars for the delivery of mineral fertilizers in January. Railroad workers delivered only 790 to Grodno. Such a situation cannot be tolerated. The managers of the Belorussian Railroad must do everything that depends on them so that kolkhozes and sovkhozes receive fertilizers as they are produced.

The further increase in the production of mineral fertilizers depends to a large extent on how successfully the big construction program is fulfilled. The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction and the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work must put into operation new shafts with sets of buildings and installations in the First and Third mine administrations of the Beloruskaliy Production Association in 1984 and begin shaft sinking in the Second Mine Administration at the end of the five-year plan.

It is well known that a prompt commissioning of enterprises and other projects designed for the output of mineral fertilizers and raw materials requires the coordinated efforts of a number of Belorussian SSR ministries and departments, the State Committee for Construction Affairs and oblast executive committees. Work must be organized so that planning estimates are developed and issued on the date scheduled, skilled cadres of workers are trained in the system of vocational and technical education and regular servicing of construction organizations with public motor transport is organized.

Gomel'skaya, Grodnenskaya and Minskaya oblast party committees, oblast executive committees, city party committees, city executive committees and party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations must raise organizational and political work to a qualitatively new level in collectives of builders, installation workers and operators and direct it toward a prescheduled commissioning and a rapid mastering of capacities for the production of fertilizers and raw materials. Party and Komsomol members should show an example here.

When solving long-term problems connected with the construction and reconstruction of enterprises, we must not forget even for one day about the utilization of internal reserves existing in all collectives without exception.

Party and trade union organizations should pay more attention to an increase in the efficiency of the competition, to a general introduction of the advanced brigade form of organization and stimulation of labor and to the distribution of wages with due regard for the coefficient of labor participation. We must admit that there is still a great deal of formalism in this matter. For example, in some shops of the Gomel' Chemical Plant output norms are not brought to the attention of workers and the coefficient of labor participation is not determined. Of course, this leads to a lack of personal responsibility and lowers the efficiency of labor competition.

A rapid large-scale realization of the achievements of science and technology and of the experience of advanced production workers and innovators at these enterprises should become the very first concern of party, Soviet and economic personnel. Academic and sectorial scientific research, educational and planning and design institutes, rationalizers and inventors should be more widely enlisted in the solution of problems.

The efforts of party committees, public organizations and economic managers aimed at improving the working and living conditions of workers also give good results. This improves people's mood and production activity and has a positive effect on labor productivity growth.

There is no doubt that labor collectives of enterprises producing mineral fertilizers will successfully cope with the state plans and socialist obligations adopted for the second year of the five-year plan and will meet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in an appropriate manner.

11,439
CSO: 1824/195

PROTECTION SYSTEM AGAINST CROP DISEASES, PESTS IN AZERBAIJAN

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 11 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by S. Mamedova, professor, director of the Azerbaijan Scientific Research Institute of Plant Protection: "The Road to the Biomethod"]

[Text] If pests and agricultural crop diseases are not fought against, they can destroy up to 30 percent of the potential harvest, and in individual years cause the complete destruction of sowings on substantial areas.

The chemical methods of plant protection are simple to use, effective, and, economically, they reimburse themselves. However, in recent years their negative influence on the soil and the water and on plants and animals has become increasingly palpable. For this reason, science has been developing effective biological methods. In the struggle against plant enemies use is already being made of entomophags--predatory and parasitic insects which destroy pests,--and of bacterial and virus preparations. The environment here is not caused any damage.

Today most scientists and specialists in the world agree that a maximum effect is to be expected from an integrated system of plant protection: that is, from a combination of different methods. They include, in particular, a high level of agrotechnics, the growing of resistant varieties, chemical methods (but with decreased doses of chemicals), and, of course, biological methods. This kind of integrated system leads to an activization of the natural entomophags which are useful to man and to holding harmful organisms at a safe level.

The advantage of the biomethod is in the fact that it restores a biological equilibrium in fields and gardens, while toxic chemicals frequently disorganize biocenosis, lead to the destruction of useful insects, and engender outbreaks of the mass propagation of pests.

A definite amount of work to discover the species composition of our natural allies has also been done by the scientists and specialists of Azerbaijan. Entomology has established that there are around 2,200 species of useful insects in the republic, and more than 50 of them prove to be new for science. Studies have been made of their biological characteristics, habitat, and approximate numbers. Twenty-seven species prove to be most promising for economic use--independently and in an integrated system--in the biological struggle against cotton, vegetable, fruit, and grape pests.

Let us take, for example, cotton growing. The most acute problem continues to be the fight against cutworm which can reduce a harvest by 30-40 percent, and sometimes even more. Specialists from the republic Scientific Research Institute of Plant Protection, Scientific Research Institute of Cotton Growing, Institute of Zoology of the republic's Academy of Sciences, and from the Azerbaijan Station of the All-Union Institute of Plant Protection are working on the development of an integrated system which promises the best results. Studies are being performed of the role of entomophags and pathogenic microorganisms in the regulation of the cotton cutworm population in the Muganskaya and Mil'skaya steppes, of the activeness of useful insects under the influence of chemical agronomic and other methods, and of the technical and economic effectiveness of individual protection elements.

One of the most promising directions is the inclusion of bacterial and virus preparations in the integrated system. Dendrobacillin, entobacterin, boverin, bactorodencide, trichothecin, virin, and others are entering into daily practice.

The institute's scientists who have conducted extensive field tests on cotton plantations in various zones of the republic have proposed for the extermination of the cotton cutworm the overall use of dendrobacillin and small doses of chemical preparations--sevin or phozalon. Recently this method was used on 150,000-200,000 hectares of cotton and it helped to reduce the number of chemical treatments from 9 to 4 in a season.

Studies have also been concluded and a recommendation has been made for the use on cotton fields of bittacibacillin which produces good results.

In our country the biological protection of the harvest with the help of trichogrammas is conducted on an especially wide scale. This at first glance innocuous insect protects valuable crops on an area of seven million hectares!

With the wide introduction of integrated and purely biological methods a decisive role is played by supplying various areas with biofactories and production biolaboratories for the mass propagation of entomophags, above all trichogrammas. Azerbaijan has operating in it the republic mechanized Apsheronskaya, Kubinskaya, Kirovobadskaya, and Nakhichevanskaya biolaboratories. During the last two years 16,000 hectares of fields and orchards have been treated with trichogrammas which were grown here. This, of course, is too little. In essence, only the first steps have been taken. However, it is gratifying that new production capacities are now being created. In Khyrdalan the construction of a republic biofactory with eight automated lines has begun. In Bardinskiy, Sabirabadskiy, Zhdanovskiy, and Agdzhabedinskiy Rayons construction has been completed on 4 standard production biolaboratories with 12 automated lines. Last year their output had already gone to the cotton fields.

In addition, the institute jointly with all-union scientific institutions is developing a fundamentally new direction of the biological method--the use in the fight against the cotton cutworm of biologically active substances, the so-called attractants--analogs to the juvenile hormones, which are sexually attractive substances. With their help scientists have succeeded in defining the times when the cutworm appears and develops in order to correctly organize the fight against it.

However, there are still quite a few shortcomings in the organization of the biological protection of agricultural crops. Scientists have to provide the factory and laboratory collectives with systematic consultation assistance in organizing the mass propagation of entomophags and their use on the fields. In addition to the trichogrammas, it is necessary to plan the production of other useful insects and microorganisms in relation to the specialization of individual zones. A great deal still has to be done for the thorough investigation of the trichogrammas: What are the conditions of its habitation, its life cycles, its biological characteristics, its effectiveness against different pests, and so forth? The fact is that within a single species of trichogrammas there are quite a few forms which differ from one another in their biological characteristics and ability to strike against harmful insects. It is very important to develop methods and determine the times of the propagation, storage, and release of the trichogrammas onto the fields, and to establish the optimal numbers of entomophags per hectare.

Much is being done by the institute's scientists in the fight against wilt, gummosis, and also the weediness of fields. The problems of the development and introduction of an overall integrated system for the protection of the cotton plant against pests and diseases are being solved in close connection with mechanization. The institute has created the new "OVN-1000 AzNIIZR-1" double-ventilator sprinkler with three controllable flows. It is designed for working the cotton plant, industrial and garden crops, and vineyards.

However, we understand that everything that has been done by the institute's collective is only the first steps toward the reliable protection of agricultural crops against pests.

2959
CSO: 1824/203

TILLING AND CROPPING TECHNOLOGY

SPRING SOWING TASKS REVIEWED

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 26 Feb 82 p 1

/Article: "For the Spring Fields"/

/Text/ The fields are still covered with snow in a large portion of the country. However, spring is making its presence known in the southern regions. The pilots of agricultural aviation are applying top dressings to the winter crops, vineyards and cultivated pastures and meadows. The farms are moving their soil cultivation equipment out onto the fields.

The farmers and their partners in the agroindustrial complex have accomplished a great deal towards making preparations for the 1982 harvest. First of all, the winter crops were sown following good predecessor arrangements and during the best periods and more fertilizer applied in their behalf. According to reports received from the various areas, the wintering of the crops is taking place for the most part in a satisfactory manner. But we must not become complacent in this regard: up ahead lies the winter thaw period. Thus, constant control must be exercised over the condition of the fields and measures must be taken aimed at breaking up the ice crust and drawing off the thaw waters. Concern must also be displayed for accumulating nitrogen fertilizers so as to make it possible to apply a spring top dressing to the entire crop area. The agricultural workers have the means at their disposal for creating good soil in all areas and thus raising the average grain yield for the five-year plan to 239 million tons.

Confidence in the practicality of the assigned task is reinforced by the fact that more and better spring crop areas were prepared during the autumn months -- the soil was leveled off and cleared of weeds. This will reduce the tense nature of the work and make it possible to carry out the sowing work during the best periods. The farms in the Kuban' and Astrakhanskaya Oblast, where, seed, fertilizers, fuel and lubricating materials are already being delivered to the field camps, are hoping that this will be the case. The Tarnovo Sovkhoz in Grodnenskaya Oblast and the Karlinskiy Sovkhoz in Ul'yanovskaya Oblast and also dozens and hundreds of farmer collectives in the central zone are today prepared to move their sowing machines out onto the plots to be tilled. Their example must serve as the reference point for the preparation of technological charts and work plans by the farm specialists. Not one agronomist is justified in forgetting an old truth: "A spring day can provide food for a year's time!"

Spring grain crops must be sown on 90 million hectares in the spring. Comparatively good seed has been laid away for this purpose. Three fourths of the seed at kolkhozes and sovkhozes meets the requirements for 1st or 2d grade of the sowing standard. Nevertheless, the farmers can still raise the seed to a higher condition. A fine example is being set by the farms in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania and Armenia, where the work of cleaning the seed has not stopped for one day. However, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Moldavia, Estonia and in Vladimirskaya and Irkutskaya Oblasts are still postponing this urgent work to later periods.

Special concern is being displayed for the inter-republic, inter-oblast and inter-rayon exchanging of seed for pulse, groat and oil-producing crops and also for flax and grasses. There are adequate supplies of such seed, but the distribution is irregular. For example, large quantities of pea seed are available on farms in the Ukraine, but none is to be found in a number of oblasts in the Russian Federation. And however difficult the livestock wintering period may be, every attempt must be made to protect this seed and expand the sowings of pulse crops, so necessary for obtaining feed that is balanced in terms of protein. Similar attention must be given to the sowings of soybeans, rape, clover and alfalfa.

This year a radical turning point must be achieved in the production of groat crops, thought must be given to their inclusion on crop rotation fields, fertilizer must be made available and the sowing work carried out using good seed. Such seed is available, although not in all areas. For example, a good buckwheat crop did not develop last year in Kaluzhskaya Oblast owing to drought conditions, but on the other hand, in nearby Bryanskaya Oblast, the amount of buckwheat seed laid away exceeded the requirements by several times. Assistance must be furnished to neighbors. A situation cannot be tolerated, such as has occurred in past years, of non-fulfillment of the plan for procuring buckwheat and millet.

A great amount of work must be carried out in connection with increasing the production of corn, sugar beets, sunflowers, flax, potatoes and vegetables. As never before, these crops must be grown on considerable areas using an industrial technology and with minimal expenditures of manual labor. In order to ensure that the plans are carried out, they must be compared against the available resources and the farms must be supplied with fertilizers, toxic chemicals and technical equipment in a correct and timely manner. As yet, not all of the problems have been solved here. In particular, the field crop growers are addressing strong claims against the machine builders. The series production of implements required for carrying out work in accordance with the new system is unfolding extremely slowly. The assistance provided by workers attached to agricultural scientific-research institutes is of equal value. Their obligation -- to acquaint the machine operators with the fine points of the progressive method, not only from a theoretical standpoint but also directly in the field, alongside the sowing and other units and at each kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

One priority task is that of implementing improvements in equipment repair operations. On the whole, the preparation of equipment throughout the country is proceeding no worse than last season and yet there are considerable grounds for concern in this regard. In a number of union republics which were the first to encounter spring out on the fields -- Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kirghizia -- the repair rates for sowing and soil cultivation machines are lower than last year's level. Several tens of thousands of powerful tractors are still "laid up." This disruption is caused mainly by a shortage of the spare parts being produced by Sibsel'mash. Constant delays are taking place in the shipments of crankshafts and parts for the connecting rod-piston group from the Yaroslavl' Avtodizel' Association and the Barnaul Motor Plant. In addition to the workers in industry, the railroad workers are also guilty in this regard. They have been unable to supply the enterprises with freight cars in a timely manner. The situation must be corrected on an urgent basis.

Spring is the best time for preparing the thrashing floors, storehouse facilities and the drying economy for operations and for solving all problems upon which fulfillment of the plan for selling oil-producing seed, root crops, vegetables, fruit and other field crop husbandry products is dependent. Interruptions in the work of supplying the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with fuel and lubricating materials must be eliminated prior to the spring season of bad roads, while still maintaining the winter roads. The shipping of these materials must be organized and particularly to remote villages. If this is not done, it will be impossible to avoid equipment idle time and the optimum sowing periods may be missed.

In the decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Additional Measures for Preparing for and Carrying Out Spring Field Work During 1982," the contribution to be made by each ministry and department participating in agriculture and in the campaign for the next harvest is clearly defined. It is important for this contribution to be timely and as great as possible.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

AGROINDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FOR SECOND YEAR OF FIVE-YEAR PLAN OUTLINED

Moscow EKONOMIKA SEL'SKOGO KHOZYAYSTVA in Russian No 1, Jan 82 pp 3-7

/Article: "Agroindustrial Complex of the Country During the Second Year of the Five-Year Plan"/

/Text/ In the decisions handed down during the 26th CPSU Congress, in the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During the 1981-1985 Period and in the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During 1982, great tasks have been assigned to agricultural workers and to the entire agroindustrial complex. During the five-year period, the average annual production of agricultural products will increase by 13 percent and labor productivity in public farming -- by 23 percent, the average annual grain harvest must increase by almost 35 million tons, meat production -- by more than 2 million tons and the production volume for the food and meat and dairy industries will increase by 23 percent.

The logistical potential created in the rural areas and the persistent labor performed by the branch's workers made it possible during 1981, a year characterized by complicated weather conditions, to achieve a considerable increase in the level of production of agricultural products and to implement the measures required for ensuring more complete harvesting of all products grown and protection for the productive livestock.

In a speech delivered before the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev devoted special attention to the task of achieving persistent and stable growth in agricultural production. He stated: "Until we learn to command the weather, our agricultural work must be skilfully adapted to the climatic adversities. This requires more strict specialization by regions. It requires the introduction of crops and agrotechnical methods which will ensure good harvests during both surplus and deficit moisture conditions. And finally, it requires the production and improved use of the proper types of equipment. All of these factors, in addition to the development of land reclamation and more efficient use of the increasing quantities of fertilizer, will make it possible to weaken the dependence of agriculture upon the weather."

The grain growers of Kazakhstan are setting a fine example by performing their work in a stable manner. The republic's farms have supplied the country's granaries with 15.73 million tons of high quality grain. In addition to exceeding the established plan, this figure also constitutes 83 percent of the total volume of wheat procurements of durum, strong and valuable varieties. Considerable successes have been achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Stavropol'skiy Kray, the Kuban' and in Rostovskaya, Tyumenskaya and a number of other oblasts in the RSFSR. Fine work has been performed by the grain growers of Uzbekistan, the tea growers of Georgia and by all agricultural workers in these republics. The agricultural workers of Azerbaijan, who harvested record yields of raw cotton, grapes and other products, completed the year with considerable over-fulfillment of their plans and socialist obligations.

Thousands of leading farms obtained grain yields ranging from 30 to 50 quintals or more per hectare and they also harvested fine yields of potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets and forage crops. Notwithstanding the great difficulties caused by the weather conditions, the principal cotton growing republics successfully fulfilled the plan for raw cotton procurements. In 1981, considerably more grapes were harvested than in previous years and the plan for procuring tea leaves was over-fulfilled. Definite successes were achieved in animal husbandry. During the past year, increases took place in the number of livestock and poultry throughout the country. Many farms increased their sales of meat, milk and eggs to the state. In a majority of the economic regions, more hay was procured and the quality of the feed improved. Workers in other branches of the agroindustrial complex made a substantial contribution towards supplementing the country's food resources. The experience of leading farms testifies to the fact that considerable reserves are available for further increasing agricultural production and improving its efficiency and quality.

During the second year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, the agricultural workers will be confronted by complicated tasks. "The five-year plan began with a poor year" stated Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his speech delivered before the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU, "But this must not alter our plans for achieving rapid and stable growth in the production of food goods." Great opportunities exist for accomplishing this task. They derive first of all from the party's long-term program for strengthening the branch's logistical base. For this next year of the five-year plan, 37 billion rubles worth of capital investments will be used for agricultural development. This is higher by almost 2 percent than the planned volume for 1981. In the process, the overall volume of state capital investments will amount to more than 26 billion rubles, thus exceeding the 1981 level by 0.5 billion rubles.

Special attention is being given to the development of the non-productive sphere of agriculture. Thirty two percent more capital investments will be used for this purpose than were actually used in 1980, including an increase of 27 percent in the volume of investments for housing construction, childrens' pre-school institutes -- 25 percent and municipal construction projects -- an increase of almost twofold. Commencing in 1982, the dwellings at kolkhozes and sovkhozes will be constructed with outbuildings for use in connection with the management of private plots, with the installation to be carried out using state and kolkhoz resources.

The plans for the second year of the five-year plan call for more fixed capital to be placed in operation than has been the case in previous years.

This will be accomplished by means of a reduction in the volumes of unfinished construction. In the interest of reducing agricultural product losses, an increase will take place in capital investments allocated for the construction of storehouses for the storage of various agricultural products and also fertilizers, toxic chemicals, agricultural equipment and transport vehicles.

Large amounts of funds are being allocated for land reclamation and for the agricultural development of such land. In 1982, the plans call for 0.7 million hectares of irrigated land and 0.8 million hectares of drained land to be placed in operation using state resources. In addition, more than 24,000 hectares will be placed in operation using kolkhoz resources. A great amount of work must be carried out in connection with implementing quality improvements in land reclaimed earlier. More extensive use will be made of wide-cut sprinkling machines for the irrigation of agricultural crops. By the end of 1982, the overall area of reclaimed land will amount to more than 32 million hectares.

Compared to 1981, tractor deliveries to agriculture in 1982 will increase by 2.6 percent, grain harvesting combines -- by 8 percent and, as well, increases will take place in the quantities of other types of agricultural equipment and in electric power consumption. In accordance with the 1982 plan, mineral fertilizer deliveries to agriculture must reach 20.88 million tons in a conversion for active agent. This is 500,000 tons more than the planned deliveries for 1981. An increase will take place in the production of lime materials and chemical agents for protecting plants. A high return from the logistical resources allocated must be ensured.

The most important tasks are raising soil fertility and cropping power to the maximum possible degree and achieving further increases in the production of agricultural products. Compared to average annual production during the Tenth Five-Year Plan, grain production during 1982 must be increased by 16 percent, sunflowers -- by 23, potatoes -- by 7, vegetables -- by 10, fruit and berries -- by 15 and grapes -- by 26 percent. Further growth is planned in the production of raw cotton, especially fine-fibred varieties, the area of which will increase to 425,000 hectares, or by almost 12 percent. In 1982, the agricultural workers must devote special attention to increasing the production of feed. The plans call for hay procurements to be increased by 23 percent above the 1980 level. In the process, an increase will take place in the volumes of feed prepared using progressive technologies and more improved methods will be employed for storing this feed.

Just as in previous years, further growth is planned in the production of grain to be used for food and forage purposes. This growth will take place based upon an increase in the cropping power of the grain crops. For 1982, the plans call for a grain yield of 18.8 quintals per hectare, or 2.8 quintals per hectare more than the average annual yield during the Tenth Five-Year Plan. Increases are called for in the production of groat and pulse crops, rye and corn. The potential is available for accomplishing this and it is the responsibility of the agricultural workers to ensure that full use is made of this potential.

High rates of growth are also planned for the production of potatoes, vegetables, grapes, sunflowers and other oil-producing crops.

The party's program for further accelerated growth in agricultural production is clearly apparent in the development of animal husbandry. The chief trend has been and continues to be that of improving the quality indicators for its development. A considerable increase must be achieved in the output of products. The average annual milk yield from each cow during 1982 must be raised by no less than 100 kilograms, 205 eggs must be obtained from each laying hen and each head of large-horned cattle available at the beginning of the year must produce 111 kilograms of product, each head of swine -- 104 kilograms and each head of sheep -- 14 kilograms.

In addition to protecting all of the productive livestock, the chief task of the livestock breeders during the current wintering period also includes obtaining as much return from them as possible. Towards this end, special attention must be given to the rational use of all available feed, to supplying the animals only with feed that is in a well prepared form, to making more complete use of food scraps and to realizing a return from each kilogram of feed.

The state is furnishing a great amount of assistance to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes by supplying them with concentrated feed. The animal husbandry workers and agricultural specialists must devote constant attention to ensuring that this feed is used in a rational manner. The extensive experience accumulated by many farms testifies to the fact that more complete use can be made of existing feed resources if the feed preparation work is organized properly, if the feed is enriched with macro and micro-elements and if extensive use is made of such well known methods as steaming, yeasting, milling and a number of other methods.

An important problem with regard to the rational use of feed is that of ensuring that it is balanced in terms of nutrients, particularly feed protein and sugar. It has been estimated that this factor alone can produce a high economic result equivalent to the release of 20 million tons of grain. The feed protein problem can be solved mainly be expanding the plantings and achieving a considerable increase in the production of high protein crops and be realizing more improved use of these crops.

The plans call for feed expenditures per unit of animal husbandry output to be lowered to the normative amounts through the extensive use of all available means and methods for preparing feed, by improving the nutrient balance of the feed and by protecting the quality of the feed. This can also be promoted to a considerable degree by growth in the production of mixed feeds at state enterprises and also at kolkhozes, sovkhozes and at interfarm mixed feed plants. The production of protein-vitamin additives will increase by 22 percent in 1982. Considerable improvements will be realized in the quality of the feed being procured.

The modern level of agricultural production and the additional state investments in the branch, as called for in the plan for 1981-1985, are making it possible to intensify rapidly the rates of growth for gross output. Its volume will reach 136.5 billion rubles in 1982, or an increase of more than 10 percent compared to the average annual production of agricultural products during the 1976-1980 period. Moreover, public agriculture will account for

90 percent of this increase. The plans call for the entire increase in gross agricultural output to be obtained simultaneously with a reduction in the number of workers by more than 400,000, compared to the size of the work force for 1980. Labor productivity must be raised by 17 percent compared to the average level during the Tenth Five-Year Plan and average monthly wages -- by 12 percent.

The plans call for the private plots to provide 10 percent of the increase in gross agricultural output and thus the party and government are devoting special attention to the development of the private plots. In a recently adopted decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers, additional measures were called for aimed at increasing the production of agricultural products on the private plots: furnishing assistance to the population in the form of feed, selling young livestock and poultry, expanding the private plot land fund and some other measures.

The rates of growth for agricultural production during the coming year are differentiated by republics and zones of the country. The highest rates will be in the Central Asian and Trans-Caucasus republics and in Moldavia. In the Armenian, Turkmen and Ukrainian SSR's, high rates of growth are planned for the production of meat, milk and other animal husbandry products.

In the plan for 1982, special attention is being given to development of the feed base. In all of the union republics, the plans call for the production and procurements of feed in amounts which will ensure the output volumes planned for animal husbandry. At the same time, more active work is planned in connection with improving the structure of the feed being consumed and reducing the proportion of concentrated feed, especially in the rations for large-horned cattle.

A typical feature of the 1982 plan is that of developing indicators for the more rapid introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and leading experience. The plans call for the extensive use of industrial technologies in the cultivation of agricultural crops and the introduction of new and highly productive varieties and hybrids. This is making it possible to expect the following cropping powers over large areas of irrigation: corn grain -- 80 quintals per hectare, rice -- 60 quintals and soybeans -- 20 quintals per hectare. Progressive technologies are being introduced into animal husbandry for the maintenance of livestock and more intense work is being carried out in the breeding of highly productive strains. The realization of these measures will make it possible to obtain an average of no less than 3,000 tons of milk from a cow, with a fat content of 4 percent, an average daily weight increase in large-horned cattle of 1,000 grams, a weight increase in swine during fattening of 600 grams and some other indicators not planned earlier.

The plans call for further growth in agricultural production to be coordinated very closely with the development of other branches of the country's agroindustrial complex. In particular, the plans call for more thorough processing of agricultural products. Special reliance is being placed upon reducing losses and achieving higher quality. Component parts of this complex of measures include further strengthening of the base for the storage and processing of agricultural products, expanding road construction in the rural areas, supplying the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with better quality harvesting equipment, plant protection agents and feed preservatives and corresponding measures in other branches of the APK /agroindustrial complex/. The requirement of the 26th CPSU Congress concerning the need for ensuring unified planning and proportional and balanced development for the branches of the agroindustrial complex is beginning to be realized in actual practice. The implementation of the measures planned will depend to a considerable degree upon the level of organizational work in the various areas and upon the specific efforts by each work group.

The increasing volumes of agricultural production have made it possible to plan corresponding increases in agricultural product procurements. The successful fulfillment of the procurement volumes called for in the plan will make it possible to increase their commodity resources, supply the consumer with more diverse products, improve considerably the retail trade in these products and satisfy more completely the requirements of public catering.

An important trend in the 1982 plan is that of implementing measures aimed at retaining personnel in agriculture, a consideration which is of great importance to many agricultural zones in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, the Baltic republics and Belorussia. Towards this end, the plan calls for an increase in funds for the construction of projects of a non-productive nature.

Just as in previous years, the plan for 1982 calls for measures aimed at raising agricultural efficiency in the non-chernozem zone of the RSFSR. The overall volume of capital investments for developing agriculture in the non-chernozem zone this year comes to approximately 7.7 billion rubles, or 150 million more rubles than the volume called for in the 1981 plan. More than 1.9 billion rubles, or approximately 20 percent of all of the capital investments, will be used just for housing construction and for improving the cultural-domestic living conditions of agricultural workers in this zone. A broad program of measures will be carried out in connection with the further construction of production installations in the nonchernozem zone. All of this will make it possible to raise the volumes of gross agricultural production in this zone to 20 billion rubles, or an increase of 12 percent compared to average annual production during the Tenth Five-Year Plan. Greater attention is being given to agricultural development in the Central Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, Siberia and the Far East. The development of agriculture in a number of union republics and individual zones of the RSFSR has been defined in appropriate party and government decisions, adopted mainly prior to the start of the current five-year plan. In conformity with these decisions, greater attention is being given to the problems of regional specialization of agricultural production and to taking into account more completely the natural-economic conditions of individual zones of the country. Thus, for example, high rates of growth are called for in the Moldavian SSR for the production of fruit, grapes and vegetables, in the Georgian SSR -- for the production of sub-tropical crops and in the Uzbek SSR -- high rates for the development of animal husbandry in addition to intensifying cotton production operations. Considerable structural changes are called for in agricultural production in the Kirghiz SSR. The farms in this republic will supply more sugar beet and alfalfa seed for kolkhozes and sovkhozes in other zones of the country. Many farms in Oshskaya Oblast in Kirghizia will specialize in the production of tobacco.

A great amount of attention must be given to reorganizing the style and methods of management and economic thought and to improving the system of control over agriculture and the agroindustrial complex, for the country as a whole and in the various areas. "The decision as to what should be grown on a particular hectare or when to commence certain operations should be made by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes themselves" Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out during the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU, "The rayon element of control must be strengthened in every possible way. Conditions must be created which will stimulate more actively growth and an increase in the intensity of agricultural production, encourage initiative by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and all elements of the agroindustrial complex and force them to operate not in behalf of intermediate indicators but for high final results." Improvements are required in the area of evaluating those engaged in agricultural production. The evaluations must be carried out taking into account the results achieved during both good and bad weather and also how firm and stable were the results of their labor.

The agricultural workers and those in other branches of the agroindustrial complex are confronted by complicated tasks. The wintering of the livestock must be carried out in an organized manner, everything must be done to ensure fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations for selling farming and animal husbandry products to the state and new successes must be achieved in carrying out the decisions handed down during the 26th CPSU Congress. Opportunities are available for accomplishing this. Success in fulfilling the plan for the second year of the five-year plan will depend to a considerable degree upon purposeful and persistent work being performed at each kolkhoz and sovkhoz, enterprise and organization of the agroindustrial complex.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY ENTERPRISES ADVANCED

Progress, Plans of Metallurgical Plant

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 4, Jan 82 p 18

/Article by I. Verigin, chairman of the plant committee for the professional trade union at the Novolipetsk Metallurgical Plant: "Agricultural Department of a Plant"/

/Text/ Of the subunits at our plant, Department No 38 has already been in operation for 10 years. This is our subsidiary farm or, as the metallurgists refer to it, the plant's agricultural department. Its organization and subsequent development were called for in the plans for socio-economic measures as a most important task for the entire production collective. Such a plan has been developed for the current five-year period. The personnel are devoting considerable time and effort to carrying it out. And these expenses are being repaid. The agricultural department supplies the plant's dining halls with pork, beef and fresh fish on a regular basis. The overall volume of these products now amounts to 18-20 percent of the stock deliveries for public catering. Thus, more than 4,000 quintals of meat were produced during 1981.

Everything Begins With a Road

As the saying goes, our subsidiary farm was created from scratch. It now has a modern logistical base for production and fine conditions have been created in it for the families of workers and specialists. Moreover, an important consideration is the fact that both of these development took place simultaneously. But initially I would like to discuss what has been done in our agricultural department for the people.

A small agricultural village with streets of well-built municipal type dwellings has gradually been built; 58 families of workers and specialists have already held house warmings in these dwellings. Buildings for 18 more apartments are presently being completed. The plan for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan calls for the construction of 70 apartments for future additions to the collective. A number of facilities have been built within the agricultural village: a school, children's combine, a fine store, dining hall, library, first aid station and bath. A club with a 250 seat auditorium, another dining hall and a sports center with a football field and various playgrounds are to be completed during 1982. In the near future, it will have its own ten-year school for 200 students and a hospital.

There is still one other important consideration -- a road. We built an asphalt road 14 kilometers in length, thus connecting the agricultural department to the highway which leads to the oblast center. This brought about a threefold reduction in transport expenses. No longer would the equipment break down while struggling to transit gullies and ravines. Henceforth the construction of other facilities of the subsidiary farm would be carried out more rapidly and at less cost. Those desiring to work in our agricultural department are lined up on all sides.

At the present time, the labor collective here is stable and includes experienced experts -- livestock breeders, machine operators and specialists. Many of them came from cities. Zoya Ivanovna Khripunkova, for example, worked at Lipetsk in construction. A native of these parts, she formerly worked as a hog tender at a kolkhoz. But after hearing about our subsidiary farm, she first came here herself and subsequently persuaded her husband to come. Young engineer Vladimir Sabliy came from a city with his teacher-wife. He assumed command of the farm's engineering service, while his wife commenced work at the school. The subsidiary farm is under the direction of an experienced organizer, V.A. Golev.

Permit me now to discuss production proper. It is constantly undergoing further development and improvement. Approximately 2,000 swine and up to 200 head of large-horned cattle are constantly undergoing fattening. Towards this end, a complex of modern farms, summer grazing sites, departments and auxiliary facilities have been created, all of which are equipped with the means for mechanizing labor. The production complex includes a department for the production of mixed feed and vitaminous grass meal, a silo tower and a slaughtering section. A club for livestock breeders has been placed at the disposal of the livestock breeders and specialists attached to the zooveterinary service. Service facilities, a recreation and reading room and an auditorium for professional and economic study have been established for them here. A number of new facilities must be built during 1982 and the current five-year plan: a veterinary station, exercise yard, another silo tower and storehouses for the storing of grass meal, potatoes and root crops.

An Important Long-Term Element

We wish to convert our agricultural department into an exemplary and highly productive farm, one which takes full advantage of all local potential for increasing the production of meat. Here a decisive element is that of reliable support in the form of internally produced feed. Truly great opportunities are available in this regard. For example, let us take the utilization of food scraps. Food scraps from the plant's food combine are used at the subsidiary farm for the fattening of livestock and yet these scraps still constitute no more than 16 percent of the agriculture department's overall feed balance. This volume could at least be doubled simply by organizing the collection of food scraps in the plant's housing areas. However, the municipal service views our plant as lying within its "sphere of influence." Thus it will not organize this work as we might wish. Quite often this valuable feed ends up on the trash heap along with other rubbish.

We have a fine tradition -- mass participation by the metallurgical workers in procuring feed for the subsidiary farm. When vacationing at a suburban base of the plant, hundreds of its workers pick up a scythe and lend a hand. In the vicinity of the plant, mowing operations are carried out in forest glades, on unused lands and on islands of the Voronezh River. "Haying lands" have even been found on the territory of the plant -- each sector of a vast lawn area is mowed annually. By a joint decree of the plant committee of the professional trade union and the administration, a minimal norm was established -- to procure 100 kilograms of fodder per worker each season. The actual amount being procured is greater than this figure.

But the chief reserve for feed production certainly is the subsidiary farm's original tract of land. For cultivating its land and harvesting the crops, the farm has an adequate amount of diverse types of equipment -- tractors, combines and special motor vehicles. Everything that is grown is immediately processed under the shed of a covered thrashing floor and stored in a reliable manner in three granaries. The task was assigned of raising the grain yield to 40 quintals per hectare and this required the rapid conversion over to irrigated feed fields. And a beginning was already available -- the nearby Kuz'minka Stream was dammed up. A fine area of water was formed. The irrigated tract occupies 360 hectares.

Other promising trends in the development of the subsidiary farm were outlined. A large hothouse combine with a department for the processing of vegetables will be built on the flood plain of the Matyry River. The plans call for its first phase -- 6 hectares of greenhouse area -- to be placed in operation in 1984. The operating dining halls will commence receiving 1,700-1,800 tons of early vegetables and greens annually and subsequently -- two times this amount. A diverse assortment of vegetable dishes will be provided year-round in public catering regardless of the season.

A large commercial fish economy is in the process of being created. Following th- example of the Verkh-Isetskiy plant in the Urals, the industrial production of fish is being organized directly on the territory of the plant. Toward this end, use is being made of old and neglected settling basins. They have been cleaned and "improved to the condition" of natural water areas. Success was quickly achieved in obtaining the equipment required for the fish-pond farm and for erecting a building of the new department. It will supply the operating dining halls with 160-200 tons of fresh fish annually. Already in 1982, the menus of our dining halls will list such items as fragrant fish-soup made from carp and fish fillets in sour cream.

We also took advantage of another opportunity for producing fish. At one time, a large water reservoir was built on the Matyry River for satisfying the plant's technological requirements. And now the idea has been raised of creating a commercial fish complex for the plant here, one which by the end of this present five-year period will be supplying 600-700 tons of fresh fish annually. Incubation and water preparation departments and a "chain of ponds" are being built here. Last spring, 800,000 young catfish, white-amur fish and carp, all obtained from Astrakhan, were released into the reservoir. Experimental catches have already been carried out. The metallurgists in the hot departments were the first to "take a sample."

Not a Burden But an Aid

But I wish to repeat that the chief trend is that of further increasing the production of pork and beef. Recently the plant obtained another tract of land. Work has commenced aimed at creating a complex for the production of beef here. This will make it possible to raise overall meat production at the subsidiary farm to 1,000-1,100 tons annually.

We are building everything ourselves using our own resources and without infringing upon the principal production operations. Planning for the installations of the subsidiary farm is being carried out by the plant's Planning and Design Department. We order individual plans from specialized organizations in Lipetskaya Oblast -- Mezhkolkhozproyekt, Gidrovodstroy and Meliovodstroy. We use plant equipment at the construction site. Metallurgical slag will be used for covering the road. We are obtaining some types of construction materials on a special purpose basis and others -- using farm funds.

On more than one occasion I have heard the opinion expressed that a subsidiary farm is a burden to an enterprise, which already has sufficient concerns. In all probability, such opinions derive from the initial difficulties associated with new and unfamiliar endeavors. And truly there are many such difficulties. However, they can be overcome. Here everything is dependent upon the mood of the farm leaders themselves and also upon the support provided for this important work by the party and professional trade union organizations. In the decree issued by the plant committee of the professional trade union concerning the operational results of our agricultural department during 1981, it is stated that the subsidiary farm is one of the plant's most important subunits. During seminars held for the professional trade union aktiv, at meetings in the worker collectives and during discussions with the people, we persistently emphasize: reliable support for the more valuable products is fully and entirely dependent upon our own labor efforts. If we wish to live better -- we must invest more labor. And the people understand this. We are outlining great plans for 1982 and the mood of the people is such that we are confident that these plans will be fulfilled.

The plant workers are assisting the agriculture department's machine operators in harvesting the crops out on the feed field and in repairing the equipment. With the participation of the plant's mechanics, all-round mechanization of the animal husbandry farms is being carried out. Each department of the plant provides support for definite projects. The indicator for supportive assistance to the subsidiary farm is included in the conditions for the socialist competition among the collectives. It is considered to be one of the principal conditions. The incentives developed by the professional trade union organization are quite clear: the more active departmental collectives obtain more products from the subsidiary farm for their dining halls.

Efficient operational control over fulfillment of the measures contained in the long-range plan for developing the subsidiary farm has been organized. During weekly operational meetings on production operations (conducted by the director of the plant), the work of the agricultural department is discussed. The position of deputy director for agriculture and public catering has been introduced for the purpose of coordinating the supportive assistance by the departments and also for searching for reserves for developing the subsidiary farm.

The subsidiary agricultural departments of enterprises, organizations and institutes, as revealed by our plant's 10 years of experience, are of great social importance.

Orenburg Agricultural Operation Described

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 82 p 1

/Article by A. Zinov'yev, Orsk, Orenburgskaya Oblast: "Its Own Green Department"/

[Text] The Orsk Production Association of Freight Motor Transport No 1 has been entertaining guests for some time now. These guests have included not only fellow countrymen and colleagues but also representatives of different production profiles and also diverse enterprises and organizations. All wished to know just how this comparatively small enterprise was able to create an outstanding agricultural department.

The chief of the association, I. Unrau, does not coneal the fact that the enterprise's potential cannot be compared to that of such giants as the Orsknefteorgsintez, Yuzhuralmashzavod and Yuzhuralnikel'kombinat associations. However, where the desire exists, a great deal can be accomplished in a collective which has only 1,250 workers. A construction brigade was created and, using a loan from Stroybank and the economic method, a hothouse for 1,000 square meters of space was built -- cucumbers, onions, dill, salad greens, other greens and even flowers are being grown here. A facility for a cow barn was found at the suburban Udarnik Sovkhoz. Actually, it amounted to an abandoned shell of a building consisting of reinforced concrete arches. An agreement was reached with the sovkhoz, in accordance with which we undertook to complete and modernize the facility and convert it into a hog house. The farm made the facility available of a rent-free basis for 4 years. The work commenced. Young pigs were procured from an inter-rayon breeding association and the production of rapid-maturing meat began.

Certainly, there were many complications in this new undertaking. In some areas it was necessary to procure metal, glass and even dirt for the hothouses. In addition, sheet iron, boards, a heater, equipment and many other items had to be found for the future hog house. There was only one area in which the motor transport workers did not suffer a shortage -- in enthusiasm. And when all of the personnel -- from the director down to the last worker -- are imbued with the desire to implement the plans and to display enterprise, inventiveness and ingenuity, then invariably the difficulties tend to disappear.

It bears mentioning that the association numbers many artisans, individuals who are capable of accomplishing a great deal using their own hands. For example, there is the chief of the boiler room L. Yusokhin. He has introduced into operations at the farm many devices and instruments for lightening the workload of the heat engineers and reducing fuel expenditures. The association's party organization assigned him to head the construction of the hothouse. And Leonid Viktorovich undertook to carry out this work without delay. Together with other workers, he assembled and welded the metal structures, glassed-in the roof of the hothouse and supplied it with water, heat and electric power. The erection of the hog house was assigned to the chief of the control-auditing service, who is also the chairman of the association's people's control group, V. Sablin, and also to chief mechanic A. Klimov. The collective received assistance in its new work from the enterprises of Orsk, which in turn receive transport services from the association.

Excellent work was performed by drivers Ya. Gutorov, S. Karimov and V. Sinotov and by battery operator Yu. Sagaydak, all of whom are deputies of local soviets. In behalf of the production deputy group, they appealed to their working comrades to participate actively in the construction of the hothouses and swine farms. During a meeting of the association's professional trade union, an obligation was adopted -- each individual vowed to work no less than 10 hours on the projects and yet the majority of them worked with no consideration being given to the time: all were aware that they were working not just for anybody but for themselves.

And they soon realized the benefits from their agricultural department. Fresh cucumbers, green onions, salad greens and so forth appeared in the association's dining hall in the middle of winter and more meat dishes became available.

A more business-like approach was employed throughout the association with regard to creating the required feed base. Last year, the motor transport workers furnished a great amount of assistance to the farms in Adamovskiy Rayon: they sent machines there for the spring field work and they turned over two of their K-700 tractors for temporary use. In return, the rayon allowed the association to use 200 hectares of fallow land. The land was sown in barley and 300 tons of grain were obtained.

"This will suffice for us until the new harvest" stated I. Unrau, "this spring we will sow forage crops on 200 hectares in the suburban Novorskiy Rayon. This land has been allocated to us from the state fund by a decision of the oblast executive committee."

The association's agricultural department has been in operation for less than 2 years. The data for 1981 is significant: 8,753 kilograms of meat, 5,916 kilograms of cucumbers and 1,354 kilograms of green onions have been delivered to the dining hall or sold to the association's workers. Dinner consisting of three dishes costs 50-60 kopecks.

We visited the swine farm. At the present time, 320 head are being maintained here. The association concluded an agreement with a brigade leader of the animal husbandry department at the Udarnik Sovkhoz, A. Strepetkov, for veterinary services for the animals: he holds down a second job as chief of the farm's motor transport workers. His wife Valentina Petrovna also works here, together with three other women from the sovkhoz. The sovkhoz provides the farm with whole milk for newly born young pigs and also skim milk. This sovkhoz specializes in dairy and vegetable products. All low quality vegetables -- overripe and yellowed cucumbers and also green tomatoes -- are also sent to the swine farm.

The farm has heat. Two electrical heating elements are used for heating the water. In the section in which the young pigs are maintained, 300-watt electric bulbs in metal reflector cages shine down on the floor. They provide additional warmth for the small animals dozing beneath their directed rays.

"We no longer have to purchase our young pigs" stated A. Strepetkov, "we have organized our own reproduction of young stock. The association sold 25 young pigs to its workers for their private plots. We presently have 162 head undergoing fattening and the weight increases are high."

In addition to the existing hog house, the association plans to build a new standard one for 300 head. This facility will have a feed preparation house and complete mechanization for the processes of feed distribution and manure removal. The existing facility still lacks a unit for the mincing of feed and, in addition, the manure removal process is not mechanized. Everything else is available here. A cradle containing feed moves along a monorail track, each cage is supplied with water and a feed steaming unit is in operation. There is a facility for the animal husbandrymen. Another hothouse is to be built next to the existing one.

Within the association, a great amount of concern is being displayed for the development of the private plots of its workers. Approximately 70 percent of the workers have tracts in collective gardens. In addition and literally alongside the association's office, the municipal soviet provides the motor transport workers with 10 hectares of land each year for the planting of potatoes. The association provides a tractor and towing implements for plowing the tracts and tending the crops. The horticulturists are being provided with a great amount of assistance: work is being carried out in an organized manner in connection with irrigating and providing electric lighting for the tracts.

Such concern for the personnel is creating a fine moral microclimate in the collective. It is by no means an accident that worker turnover has decreased by twofold over the past 5 years and at the present time it is almost 6 percent lower than the figure for the oblast transport administration.

"The association of Freight Motor Transport No 1 is not the only large-scale enterprise of ours that is developing its own subsidiary farm" stated the 1st secretary of the Orsk CPSU Municipal Committee, G. Krivyakov, "thus, at TETs-1 /Heat and Electric Power Plant No 1/, where approximately 1,000 workers operate five hothouses of 1,000 square meters each, there are 5 square meters of hothouse space per worker. The power engineers took part in one new and promising endeavor -- the breeding of fish in basins formerly used for the evaporation of salt. Last year the city's enterprises obtained 5,000 quintals of meat and 200 tons of vegetables from their subsidiary farms. At the present time, a complex for the fattening of 11,000 swine is being built by the enterprises on a share basis. During the next 2 years, 10,000 more square meters will be added to the existing 30,000 square meters of hothouse space. By the end of the five-year plan, there will be one square meter of hothouse space for every worker.

The municipal party organization and the municipal and rayon soviets of people's deputies have undertaken the task of disseminating this experience to other enterprises to the maximum possible degree. An important trend in this work -- cooperation in the use of forces and resources, by several enterprises and organizations, in creating subsidiary agricultural production efforts.

Progress in Dzerzhinsk Area

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jan 82 p 2

/Article by A. Yershov, Dzerzhinsk, Gor'kovskaya Oblast: "On a Cooperative Basis"/

/Excerpts/ It was only recently that there were almost a dozen and a half subsidiary farms in Dzerzhinsk -- the city of chemists. But this was not a case of quantity changing into quality. On such weak farms, it was quite impossible to create a good logistical base, to mechanize the production processes or to procure adequate quantities of feed. Such farms produced very little output and by no means was this output inexpensive.

"The collectives of large industrial enterprises were aware that meat production could be increased and its production costs lowered only on large subsidiary farms" stated the secretary of the Dzerzhinsk Municipal Party Committee A. Alekseyev, "But the question is: should each farm expand its own enterprise, or should a new and modern one be created on the basis of joint effort? The second method was selected. The decision was made to build an animal husbandry village in a suburban zone, based upon the subsidiary farm of the 1st Dining Hall Trust."

All of the industrial enterprises located at the principal industrial site in the eastern portion of the city became shareholders -- the Korund, Kaprolaktam and Orgsteklo associations and the Khimmash and Zarya plants. And certainly the dining hall trust as well. From the very beginning, such cooperation promised mutual advantages: the dining hall trust could easily gather up the food scraps and those enterprises having their own capital construction departments could carry out the construction, assembly and adjustment of the technological equipment, install heating, water and electric power lines and erect purification installations.

The leaders of the enterprises reached agreement on what was to be built and by whom. A firm decision was handed down calling for the creation of a large and modern subsidiary farm and the organization of pork production on an industrial basis. Workers at the Dzershinzk Branch of Gor'kovgrazhdanproyekt Institute were asked to develop a general construction plan for the animal husbandry village. It is to the credit of the planners that they attempted to include in the new construction those projects which were already available in the subsidiary farm of the dining hall trust.

Initially the work of the animal husbandry complex was headed by the director of the dining hall trust, V. Shapiro. Based upon his initiative, the builders made available by the enterprises renovated the former yards: they replanned the facilities, mechanized the production processes, installed heating elements and improved the ventilation system. This made it possible to accommodate twice as many animals in each yard and to increase the workload of the farm workers while at the same time lightening their labor.

New facilities were built. Brigades of builders from the Khimmash Plant placed in operation a building for 100 sows. Its estimated cost -- more than 150,000 rubles. The plant took out a loan from Gosbank and also allocated 50,000 rubles from its own funds.

The farm's workers are devoting a great amount of attention to reproduction of the herd. At first, it was necessary to procure a considerable number of the young pigs from kolkhozes and sovkhozes. More often than not, the farms sold them at the end of the year when the feed base was especially weak. By purchasing their young pigs in many rayons throughout the oblast, and at different ages and weights, the workers at this suburban farm were forced to keep their young stock under quarantine for a considerable period of time. In short, there were many problems and the feed did not produce the required return. This is why energetic measures were undertaken aimed at increasing the farm's own ability to reproduce the herd. There are presently 300 principal sows on the farm. But single-farrowing sows are being used to obtain young stock. In all, more than 4,000 young pigs were obtained last year.

Other subunits of the farm are being expanded. The Zarya and Plastmass plants and the Dzerzhinskenergostroy Trust are completing the erection of large purification installations having two pumping stations and mechanized cleaning of drainage. All of these installations are being erected in the immediate vicinity of the city, on a well developed industrial site and they are being connected up to completed lines of engineering communications. This is making it possible to lower considerably the cost of the construction operations.

All of the services of this agricultural department of the city of chemists are headed by experienced specialists. This is not the first year that the chief zootechnician V. Polivanov -- a graduate of the Moscow Agricultural Academy imeni Timiryazev -- has worked here. The veterinary service headed by veterinary doctor V. Lezhin ensures a high level of protection for the young stock. The director of the subsidiary farm, N. Ol'nev, worked for an extended period of time at the largest swine breeding complex in Gor'kovskaya Oblast, where he obtained fine experience. He has proven himself to be an intelligent organizer.

The rapid development of the farm and the high culture of production are increasing noticeably the return being realized from the complex. Last year, approximately 5,000 swine were fattened here and 400 tons of meat produced. The meat was delivered to operating dining halls of enterprises.

The all-round mechanization of the production processes and an industrial technology have made it possible to expand the zone of services and to raise labor productivity. Each hog tender services 1,000 animals. One machine operator issues feed and performs other required work in two buildings. In recent years the subsidiary farm's staff of workers has been reduced by 140 individuals.

It is said that an animal husbandry farm commences with feed. By analogy, it can be stated that the subsidiary farm in Dzerzhinsk commences with food scraps: they constitute 70 percent of the overall feed volume. The food scraps are collected from dining halls, from the population and they are even imported from the oblast center -- the city of Gor'kiy -- 14,000-15,000 tons annually. A feed preparation shop has been built which processes the scraps, enriches them by adding mixed feed and prepares 30 tons of nutritional paste daily.

The executive committee of the municipal soviet of people's deputies has provided the farm with 152 hectares of waste land. Vetch-oats mixtures and perennial grasses are now being grown on this land. A unit has been acquired for preparing grass meal. The workers at the complex are striving to use each hectare of arable land in a thrifty manner.

The proper use of food scraps and its own feed field have enabled the farm to lower grain expenditures and to reduce the production cost of the meat. Six feed units are being consumed per kilogram of weight increase. The production cost per quintal of pork has been lowered to 150 rubles. Last year the farm realized 80,000 rubles of profit.

The enterprises plan to increase meat production by threefold prior to the end of the five-year plan. A strong foundation is already being established in behalf of this plan. New buildings are being planned and a feed preparation house is being built which will make it possible not only to increase the production of nutritional paste but also to make briquettes from it and, in the summer, when there are large quantities of food scraps and it is difficult to preserve them, to place them in storage for the winter.

The executive committee of the municipal soviet of people's deputies is providing the farm with constant business-like assistance. And this serves as a reliable guarantee that the subsidiary farm of industrial enterprises in the city of Dzerzhinsk will continue to grow and develop.

Problems in Novosibirskaya Oblast

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 9 Jan 82 p 2

/Article by V. Uvarov, secretary of the Maslyaninskiy Rayon CPSU Committee, Novosibirskaya Oblast: "Using Local Reserves"/

/Text/ In a large city, at least one in every 10 enterprises searches for the means for operating a subsidiary farm. the principal consideration -- the desire to conduct such operations. And how is it possible for the subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations of a rayon center to develop? It is not possible for each one of them to erect capital facilities for the maintenance and fattening of swine and large-horned cattle. Nevertheless, they must be built, even if on a cooperative basis.

As early as May 1980, during a meeting of the bureau of the rayon party committee and the executive committee of the rayon soviet, we held a discussion on this subject. It was not necessary for us to carry out the measures planned from scratch. The rayon already possessed a certain amount of instructive experience. For example, a fruit and vegetable combine of the oblpotrebsoyuz /oblast union of consumers' societies/ system has been engaged in the fattening of swine since 1972, making extensive use of the waste products of potato processing for this purpose. The production of cooked meats has been organized here.

A portion of the enterprises and organizations has chosen the path of cooperation. A standard hog house has been built and placed in operation based upon share participation by a cheese-making plant, a woodworking combine and a lespromkhoz /lumber industry farm/. A second hog house is being built on a share basis by a fruit and vegetable combine, a motor transport enterprise of the West Siberian Territorial-Transport Administration and Transsel'khoztekhnika.

We are attempting to solve the feed problem. For fattening the swine, we are making extensive use of the waste products obtained from the processing of milk, potatoes and other products. The construction of a feed preparation shop on a share basis is being planned.

The creation of subsidiary farms confronted us with a number of problems. The trouble is that the rayon does not have a meat combine or large capacity refrigerators. Thus the animals are slaughtered in small groups and fattened animals are held over and this leads to excessive expenditures of feed and higher product costs.

Nor has a solution been found for the problem of obtaining young stock for fattening. No determination has been made as to which sovkhozes or kolkhozes in the oblast are authorized to sell young pigs or calves to the subsidiary farms of enterprises and other organizations for raising and fattening. The reproduction of young stock using one's own resources is not justified from an economic standpoint.

These problems must be solved quickly, since over the past 2 years the number of enterprises and organizations having agricultural departments has increased twofold. The types of work being carried out by these farms have become more diverse in nature. For example, the collective of a brick plant, in addition to creating apiaries, is also developing a pond-fish culture. The products being obtained serve as fine "victuals" for adding to the menus of dining halls. Such products are becoming more and more noticeable within the system of workers' supply.

Swine, large-horned cattle and horses are presently being maintained in our agricultural departments and the production resulting from the raising and fattening of these animals is measured in terms of hundreds of quintals of meat and milk. In addition, 440 young pigs were sold to the manual and office workers. At the present time, each worker is well aware that the increasing requirements for meat, milk and vegetables could be satisfied more completely if local reserves are not overlooked and if all of the opportunities for producing agricultural products are utilized more efficiently.

A great amount of work is being carried out in the rayon in connection with developing the private plots of the manual and office workers. Noticeable increases have taken place recently in the numbers of large-horned cattle, swine, and poultry being maintained on these plots and the number of bee colonies now exceeds 1,500. Compared to past years, considerably more young poultry stock is being sold to the population. For example, 72,000 geese were sold -- two times more than last year. We are also selling young poultry stock on the basis of collective requests received from kolkhozes, sovkhozes, enterprises, institutes and organizations and this has reduced the losses in working time of workers.

Pasture and haying lands are being made available for extended use, for satisfying the feed requirements of livestock and poultry being maintained on private plots. The sale of concentrated feed to the population, through stores, has been organized in the villages.

All of this is exerting a positive influence with regard to increasing the food resources. The residents of towns and villages have commenced selling surplus products in a more active manner. Thus, in 1980 the procurement office of the raypo /rayon consumers' society/ purchased 2,370 quintals of meat in dressed weight from the population. In addition, the rayon's kolkhozes and sovkhozes purchased approximately 950 head of large-horned cattle from the population, the overall weight of which was 2,970 quintals.

We are exercising constant party and social control over the status of affairs on the subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations and also on the private plots of workers and kolkhoz members and we are striving to ensure that these farms provide meaningful assistance in the production of agricultural products.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

STRENGTHENING OF UZBEK SUBSIDIARY FARMS URGED

Moscow MATERIAL'NO-TEKHNICHESKOYE SNABZHENIYE in Russian No 1, Jan 82 pp 42-44

/Article by T. Sharipov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, Tashkent: "Subsidiary Farm"/

> /Text/ The 26th CPSU Congress noted that subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises, organizations and institutions are called upon to play an important part in a reliable supply of food and agricultural raw materials for the country. Today they represent an integral part of the country's agro-industrial complex and the maximum possible support must be given to them.

The practice of organization of subsidiary farms in the subdivisions of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply of our republic confirms that, where there is a genuine concern for their development, they yield an appreciable return. For example, the subsidiary farm of the Fergana Administration of Material and Technical Supply annually supplies more than 500 kg of meat, over 6 tons of vegetables, watermelons, muskmelons and fruits and about 20 tons of fresh fish for the workers' table.

It should be stated that the Fergana administration is the initiator of the establishment of subsidiary farms in the republic. This enterprise was begun in 1976. At first there were difficulties due to certain objective and subjective reasons. First of all, it was necessary to alter the people's psychology. After all, some people perceived this work as an unnecessary additional load and did not understand the effectiveness of its final result.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Subsidiary Farms of Enterprises, Organizations and Institutions" confirmed the correctness of the course taken. It determined the basic principles in the provision of subsidiary farms with materials, equipment, seeds and young stock, as well as the conditions of sale of the products produced by them. In brief, this document gave exhaustive answers to problems concerning the organization and functioning of the subsidiary sector.

Success was largely ensured by the fact that the efforts of the administration's managers enjoyed the warm support of local party and Soviet bodies. On their initiative the oblast's construction organizations provided patronage assistance. From saved resources they allocated the necessary materials for two trench-type hothouses of the future lemon grove. In a short time the hothouse was built by the economic method on the vacant sites of the warehouse complex under construction. Agricultural bodies provided assistance in the purchase of more than 300 lemon seedlings.

In 1978 the administration's collective received the first lemon harvest, that is, 5,000 lemons. When people saw the fruits of their labor with their own eyes, their attitude toward subsidiary farms changed radically. Now the lemon grove consists of four hothouses and annually produces more than 30,000 lemons.

In 1979 in accordance with the decision of the executive committee of the oblast soviet of people's deputies 8 hectares of unutilized land were allocated to the Fergana administration. Even then it was clear that the lemon grove did not solve the problem of improvement in the supply of food products for workers. The administration's managers decided that the agrarian shop could and should become a serious source of replenishment of food resources and improve the supply for workers' restaurants. Therefore, a livestock breeding complex for keeping 25 cows, 100 sheep and 2,000 ducks was built on the allocated territory.

To begin with, a pedigree herd was established. A total of 14 head of large- and 76 head of small-horned cattle and 400 ducks were bought from the kolkhozes and sovkhozes under their patronage. Subsequently, provision was made for their reproduction and meat production from the slaughter of the raised young stock. The first offspring was obtained last year. At present the farm annually obtains 40 to 50 liters of milk, which is sold to the workers of the enterprise for deliveries of output. This is still not enough, but the development of the subsidiary sector is continuing. The task of offering inexpensive and tasty meals in restaurants to the administration's workers and of improving meat supply in the very near future was set.

Another important step in providing all workers with food products was taken 2 years ago. There were several neglected ponds on the land allocated to the administration for subsidiary farms. They were completely cleaned and more than 25,000 common carp, wild carp and white Amur fish fry were hatched. The first "harvest" of the blue field was gathered last year.

Uzbekistan's climatic conditions make it possible to grow fresh vegetables and to supply them to the administration workers all year round. Hotbed facilities of an area of 2,500 square meters were built for this. Furthermore, in coordination with the executive committee of the oblast soviet of people's deputies, in addition, 10 hectares of unutilized land are being developed on mountain slopes with the forces of the collective. A total of 5,000 fruit trees were planted on this area. A rest zone is also being established there.

Thus, with a skillful organization of work subsidiary farms are quite efficient and make it possible to increase food resources. In the Fergana administration party and trade-union organizations and economic managers headed by A. R. Rakhmanaliyev, chief of the administration, manifested genuine interest in the establishment and development of such a farm. Owing to their efforts the agrarian shop gives considerable "victuals" for the workers' table.

The experience of the Fergana administration formed the basis for a planned establishment of agrarian shops in the republic's supply and sales organizations. We developed a model statute on subsidiary farms, in which we maximally took into consideration the possibilities of their development under Uzbekistan's conditions. The statute determines the basic tasks of subsidiary farms and the directions in their operation.

In the last few years many managers of subordinate organizations have actively engaged in the establishment and development of subsidiary farms. For example, the Kashkadar'ya administration now has a fattening center for 220 head of large- and small-horned cattle, a poultry yard for 750 laying hens and a hothouse, where tomatoes and cucumbers are grown. The Samarkand administration on the basis of share participation with the Oblast Kolkhoz Construction Trust is building a poultry yard for 500,000 broilers a year. At present installation work is being carried out and commissioning is envisaged in the second quarter of this year. It should be noted that this form of cooperation requires much less capital.

Other organizations of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply implement such measures. Party and trade-union committees are the initiators of this work and keep the fulfillment of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers under unabated control.

The further strengthening of subsidiary farms and an increase in their efficiency are today's urgent tasks. At the same time, it is necessary to create favorable conditions for the operation of agrarian shops of enterprises, organizations and institutions and to remove organizational barriers from the path of their development. In our opinion, first of all, it is necessary to develop and approve a standard statute on subsidiary farms, which should envisage the assignment of agricultural equipment and implements to them and establish a procedure for providing them with feed, seeds, seedlings, young pedigree stock and fertilizers.

The collectives of industrial enterprises and of various organizations and institutions, including the bodies of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, do not have agricultural specialists. Therefore, the statute should specify that local bodies should give them constant and effective assistance. Skilled agronomists and zootechnicians must help to organize an efficient utilization of land areas and the feeding and care of animals on subsidiary farms. Unfortunately, soviets and agricultural services as yet do not pay proper attention to them everywhere. In some oblasts of our republic the needs of agrarian shops are considered secondary.

The establishment of subsidiary farms is a troublesome matter. Embarking on it, one immediately encounters many problems. The first question: With what money should they be built? Let us assume, with the saved funds allocated for capital repairs. However, how to later put installations, which do not appear on title lists, on the administration's balance sheet? Of course, it is possible to formulate long-term credit. In this case, however, it is necessary to promptly have planning estimates and limits for their attachment or development, which, in practice, often becomes a very complicated matter.

The problem of providing agrarian shops with seeds, fertilizers and implements is of no lesser importance. Administrations of agriculture refuse to give them, referring to the fact that stocks have not been allocated. Therefore, these materials mostly must be obtained in devious and odd ways. That is why it is necessary to legalize the provision of subsidiary farms with material, financial and labor resources in accordance with a planned procedure. This will make it possible to raise their profitability and to make them a reliable reserve of replenishment of foodstuffs.

To be sure, a great deal also depends on economic managers and party and trade union committees of industrial enterprises, organizations and institutions. I shall again cite the example of the Fergana administration. It truly manifested initiative, enterprise and persistence and made indisputable advances. However, we also have subordinate organizations, which, as the saying goes, did not even move their finger to advance the matter of organization of subsidiary farms. Of course, we will place strict responsibility on the managers of such organizations.

The establishment of subsidiary agricultural shops is only part of the vast social program outlined by Uzbekistan's State Committee for Material and Technical Supply for the 11th Five-Year Plan. The plan for the further rise in the well-being of our workers encompasses all the aspects of life, including the organization of labor and rest and improvement in housing and domestic conditions. It is based on the advances made in this matter during past years.

It is no secret that man's work is successful if supply and sales organizations see to it that he gets adequate rest. Therefore, we do not spare money on this, believing that it will be recovered rapidly as a result of labor productivity growth. During the 10th Five-Year Plan the Karakalpak administration became the initiator of the construction of a guest house for 100 people on the Aral Sea. At the end of last year it received the first vacationers--the workers of this administration and other organizations of Uzbekistan's State Committee for Material and Technical Supply.

Rest bases were established in Fergana and Andizhan administrations in picturesque corners of the Fergana Valley and in the foothills. On days off the workers of these administrations go there with their families. The Chimgan Rest Home has been in operation in the Uzbek SSR Main Administration for Packages for 2 years. Recently, it has been expanded considerably. In its rooms there are refrigerators, new furniture and other household articles. The territory is electrified and there is a swimming pool. More than 600 workers of the system of the republic's State Committee for Material and Technical Supply spend their leaves at the rest house during the summer season. A rest zone was established at the Yangiyul' Package Repair Enterprise and a preventive clinic was opened at the Samarkand administration.

During the 5-year period from the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction more than 150,000 rubles were spent on all this and more than 700,000 rubles, on an improvement in domestic services, working conditions and labor protection.

For a better provision of the workers of the administrative apparatus of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply a retail trade store for the sale of vegetables and fruits was opened. Preparatory work on the establishment of a garden and orchard society is being done.

Problems connected with the construction of housing and preschool institutions and with the organization of children's rest occupy an important place in the improvement in the domestic conditions of workers. Concern for the growing generation is one of the main directions in the social and economic development of collectives. A total of 300 children spend their vacations in our Mir Pioneer Camp every summer. At the container repair enterprise in Samarkand there is a kindergarten for 140 children. Of course, this is extremely insufficient if we take into consideration that most of our workers are women. We need the support and help of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, because the funds allocated for these purposes are very limited.

We pay much attention to an improvement in the organization of catering at the enterprises and organizations of the system of the republic's State Committee for Material and Technical Supply. We are building new restaurants by the economic method and are expanding the network of snack bars. In the last few years alone restaurants have been put into operation at our subordinate organizations located in rural areas and snack bars have been opened at Bukhara, Samarkand and Fergana administrations and at the Namangan container repair enterprise.

Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Until 1990 stress the need for a systematic improvement in the housing conditions of the Soviet people and for an enhancement of the role of housing construction cooperatives in this. A total of 200 of our workers received well-planned apartments as a result of share housing construction and from the stock of local soviets during the past five-year plan. A decree on the establishment of a housing cooperative in Tashkent has been adopted recently.

However, the measures taken to accelerate the solution of this important social problem are insufficient, primarily because there is a shortage of funds allocated in a planned manner. I shall cite the following example. The bulk of the workers of enterprises for deliveries of output are young people, but the republic's State Committee for Material and Technical Supply does not have hostels even in Tashkent, where large specialized enterprises are concentrated. There is a similar picture in other oblast centers in Uzbekistan. Recently, to strengthen the administrative apparatus in the localities, we have been hiring many young specialists. However, with the existing possibilities it is very difficult to provide them with housing.

At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said that the "party and the state exerted a great deal of effort to make man's labor not only productive, but meaningful. interesting and creative as well, and they continue to do so." The creation of favorable working conditions and scientific labor organization are of special importance in the solution of this problem. The provision of work places with modern office furniture and facilities also plays an important role in an improvement in the managerial activity of supply bodies

Planned solutions for scientific labor organization were introduced at 300 work places of the central apparatus of Uzbekistan's State Committee for Material and Technical Supply and at 700, at Fergana and Samarkand administrations. Such work is being completed at Khorezm and Kashkadar'ya administrations.

Important tasks for an improvement in the provision of the national economy with material resources have been set for the statewide system of material and technical supply during the 11th Five-Year Plan. The accomplishment of these tasks directly depends on the level of efficiency and quality of work at every section of the multifaceted activity of the bodies of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply. A high labor activity of the workers of supply and sales organizations and their creative initiative can be ensured only under the conditions of an absolute fulfillment of the programs for the social development of labor collectives.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

SWINEBREEDING, MEAT PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY ENTERPRISES

Moscow SVINOVODSTVO in Russian No 1, Jan 82 pp 2, 3

/Article: "Output of Subsidiary Farms"/

/Text/ The subsidiary farm of the Leningrad Optical-Mechanical Association has approximately 1,000 swine, hundreds of head of large-horned cattle, sheep and thousands of head of poultry. The output of the subsidiary farm is used in the dining halls. The farm has 900 hectares of land, of which 300 hectares are arable land, 5,000 square meters of hothouse area and also the required grouping of agricultural machines. The farm produces a considerable portion of the feed required for the animals. Large quantities of food scraps are fed to the swine.

The agricultural products produced by the subsidiary farm are supplied mainly to the dining halls where they are fed to the farm's workers.

Approximately one half of the meat consumed in the plant dining hall at the Krasnosulinskiy Metal Structures Plant in Rostovskaya Oblast is produced by the plant's own subsidiary farm. Computations have shown that the plant obtains approximately 40 kilograms of meat per worker each year from its own "agricultural department." A unique and interesting method is being employed for solving the feed problem here. They obtain a large portion of their requirements from funds and the remainder they produce themselves. They grow grain crops for feed on the available land. Food scraps are used to satisfy a considerable portion of the feed requirements.

As is well known, a critical problem of subsidiary farms is that of obtaining agricultural machines and skilled personnel for the farms and fields. However, this problem has been solved at the plant -- the necessary equipment has been obtained. As for the remaining part of the requirement, supportive assistance is being received from the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. A strong group of animal husbandrymen has been created on the farm and last year this group obtained more than 500 young pigs.

The Yurginskiy Machine Building Plant in Kemerovskaya Oblast has a large food department. Old production facilities have been modernized here and workshops for the repair of equipment and also a boiler room and dining hall have been built. Approximately 80 tons of pork were produced last year and more than 1,000 gilts were fattened. The farm is producing fresh pork for the plant's public catering system.

A great amount of experience in the operation of subsidiary farms have been accumulated in recent years. In addition to fattening work, many podkhozes /subsidiary farms/ are engaging in the reproduction of young stock and, with the organization of "agricultural departments," many enterprises are cooperating with one another.

The Yoshkar Ola vitamin plant and meat combine have jointly built a swine farm. They purchased an old production facility and modernized it. They acquired several sows. At the present time, hundreds of young pigs have already been obtained there and several tons of high quality pork produced.

The subsidiary farm is headed by an experienced production organizer, N.A. Vyaznikov. A great amount of work was performed by zootechnician F.M. Salimova, veterinary doctor V.K. Furzikova and the Miliyevyy family in organizing and establishing the subsidiary farm. The plant management accomplished a great deal in connection with making housing available; all of the farm's workers have been provided with apartments and private plots.

For the fattening of the swine, extensive use is made of waste products obtained from the meat and grain combines and dairy plants.

Last year the dining halls of the meat combine and vitamin plant obtained more then 19 tons of pork from their own swine farm.

Approximately 200 swine were fattened at the subsidiary farm of the Yur'yevets Flax-Spinning Mill in Ivanovskaya Oblast. All of the pork being produced on the farm is used in the plant dining halls. The swine farm is presently increasing both in size and capability. And it can be stated that it started from scratch. This took place in late 1979. A lease was procured and capital repairs were carried out on an old abandoned hog house, which earlier belonged to a municipal obshchepit /public eating establishment/. As a result of the enthusiasm and diligence displayed by zootechnician Ye.A. Strunnikovaya and hog tenders A.V. Kudryavtseva, L.V. Suslova and T.I. Pronina, 20 young pigs were obtained from each sow during the first year of operation. Last year the plant dining halls were supplied with 160 quintals of meat. The farm is expanding. A hog house for 300 head has been placed in operation. This will make it possible to increase pork production considerably this year.

The workers in public catering and consumer cooperation can accomplish a great deal towards increasing the country's meat resources. They have great reserves at their disposal which, unfortunately, are still not being utilized completely.

The Uvarovskiy Animal Husbandry Complex is one of the best in the Kostromskaya oblpotrebsoyuz /oblast union of consumers' societies/. Here there are more than 4,000 swine undergoing a fattening regime. There are also approximately 200 cows. The feed base problem has been solved in a fine manner. By an arrangement with a local plant, the farm is being supplied with waste products from starch-syrup production operations. Last year the Kostroma cooperators fattened approximately 7,650 swine.

During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, the average annual number of swine undergoing fattening at subsidiary farms of food industry enterprises in Voronezhskaya Oblast will reach approximately 17,500. This is almost two times more than the number for the Tenth Five-Year Plan. Towards this end, the existing podkhozes are being expanded and new ones created.

The Pavlovsk municipal food combine annually fattens approximately 1,000 swine at its podkhoz. The average daily weight increase in the fattened animals is in excess of 400 grams.

Subsidiary farms have been organized at the Kalach, Petropavlovskiy, Buturlinovka and Boguchar food combines. For the fattening of swine, use is made mainly of the waste products of production as feed: apple pulp, sunflower cake, the waste products of milling, grain and meat combines and dairy plant, food scraps and so forth. More than 2,000 tons of waste products were utilized last year. In addition, large quantities of feed are obtained from lands under the jurisdiction of subsidiary farms. But there are also farms which do not have land. For example, the Bogucharskiy Rayon Food Combine. Nevertheless, 1,280 swine were fattened here.

Where did the feed come from? In addition to the waste products of production, they began procuring feed from the population. The enterprise procures surplus feed directly at the homes of the population. In the process, it uses its own transport vehicles for delivering the feed to the swine farms.

The subsidiary farm of the Furmanovskiy raypo /rayon consumers' society/ in Ivanovskaya Oblast supplies the stores continuously with fresh pork produced on its own swine farm. A portion of the products is used by a public catering enterprise. In 1979 the raypo's podkhoz fattened 332 gilts and in 1980 -- 446. It is presently a modern mechanized fattening station.

In all, the subsidiary farms of the Ivanovskaya Oblpotrebsoyuz /oblast union of consumers' societies/ supplied the population with 652 tons of pork during 1981.

During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, the cooperators in the BSSR will increase their annual production of meat to 12,000 tons. At the present time, the republic's consumer cooperation organizations have 1,160 farms and stations, with 33,000 swine, approximately 6,000 young bulls and also sheep and poultry being maintained at these facilities. Production facilities for the fattening of 200-400 swine are already available in some areas and in other areas they are under construction. The Belorussian cooperators are increasing their production of pork with each passing year and in this manner they are increasing the country's meat reserves.

The cooperators in Kazakhstan are actively organizing the fattening of swine at subsidiary farms. A swine farm of the Talgar gorpo /city consumers' society/ has been in operation since 1968. Eight hundred head are being fattened simultaneously here. It bears mentioning that 86.5 percent of the meat being produced is based upon the use of food scraps.

The Sayramskiy raypo in Chimkentskaya Oblast built a mechanized fattening station for 200 swine and 200 head of large-horned cattle, a poultry farm and a livestock slaughtering station. The cooperators have already removed from fattening hundreds of head of large-horned cattle and swine.

The Novosibirsk cooperators are devoting a great amount of attention to fattening swine on their subsidiary farms. During the Tenth Five-Year Plan, 23,000 swine were fattened at these farms. The figure for the current five-year plan will be greater. For example, compared to 1980 when 5,600 head were fattened, during 1981 -- 7,500 head. The plans call for the construction of four more hog houses, each capable of accommodating 220 head. This will make it possible to increase considerably the number of swine fattened and to expand the production of meat.

The tasks of consumer cooperation were defined during the 26th CPSU Congress. It called upon the cooperators to increase their economic initiative and activity with regard to increasing the country's raw material and food resources. In response to the appeal by the party, a great amount of work is being carried out in the consumer societies aimed at using local resources for increasing the production of food products. For example, last year the subsidiary farm of the Yegorlykskiy raypo in Rostovskaya Oblast produced 454 tons of pork and beef. Cooperators in Krasnodarskiy Kray and in Zakarpatskaya, Rovenskaya and other oblasts are successfully increasing their production of meat.

The Obshchepit Municipal Association built its own swine complex not far from Kursk. It has two fattening-hog houses for 4,800 head and a quarantine shed for 1,300 head. In addition, all of the required auxiliary structures are present -- a boiler room, administrative and domestic services building, cooking department, feed storehouse, cleaning installations, garage, veterinary unit and so forth. The swine complex will be employed for fattening livestock based upon the use of food scraps. Thus it is properly equipped for the collection, processing and preparation of waste products for feeding to the animals. This enterprise is presently furnishing products and its service personnel are working in behalf of bringing it to its planned capability as rapidly as possible.

Successful work is being performed by the subsidiary farms of Vologdalesurs. Many of them are engaged in the fattening of swine, especially Vologdalesprom. In addition to the fattening of swine, the podkhozes have for many years been carrying out reproduction work. In the process, they have been selling a portion of the young stock to their own workers.

At the subsidiary farm of the Ust'yanskiy ors /department of workers's supply/ Arkhlesurs, the swine are removed from the fattening regime once they have attained a live weight of 120 kilograms. Hog tenders A.V. Lashova and G.A. Myakshina are coping with their responsibilities in an excellent manner. The herd at the podkhoz is increasing in size with each passing year. Hence the feed requirements are also increasing. Hence, maximum use must be made here of one particular reserve -- that of collecting food scraps from public catering enterprises. In order to strengthen the feed base, the five available hectares are being used for growing potatoes, a peas-oats mixture and other forage crops.

The subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises in the Donets Basin have for many years been engaged in the fattening of swine, with use being made for this purpose of food scraps and the waste products obtained from the food industry and also from vegetable bases.

One of the best subsidiary farms in the Bryanka ors of the Stakhanovugol' Production Association in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast is a swine farm at Lomovatka Settlement. Up to 700 head are being fattened simultaneously here.

A mechanized food-preparation shop has been built for the processing of food scraps. Food scraps constitute up to 45 percent of the ration being fed to the swine undergoing fattening. The subsidiary farm is growing. A new hog house for 500 head will be placed in operation in the near future. The plans call for the reproduction of young pigs to be organized in a manner so as to fully ensure the availability of young stock for fattening. This will make it possible to increase meat production considerably and to provide the workers with an improved supply of fresh pork.

Many plants and mines in the Kuznets Basin have organized their own subsidiary farms and these farms are producing large quantities of diverse agricultural products for the manual and office employees of enterprises. A swine farm was recently organized at Anzherskaya. Eight sows were placed in an old modernized facility. By the end of last year, there were already 150 head here and this year there will be more than 200 swine. The feed base problem has also been solved. Barley and oats are being cultivated on the 20 hectares allocated for the subsidiary farm. The collection of food scraps has been organized. In all, last year the miners were supplied with more than 13 tons of fresh pork. This indicator will increase to 20 tons this year.

The subsidiary farm of the Klinskiy raypotrebsoyuz in Moscow Oblast has been fattening swine successfully for approximately 6 years. Approximately 140 swine are always undergoing fattening. Food rations, which constitute approximately 50 percent of the ration, are collected from dining halls, young pioneer camps and rural cafeterias. Extensive use is being made of the waste products of a local dairy plant. The average daily weight increase in swine undergoing fattening is 450 grams. Fine work has been performed in this regard at the farm by such workers as Ye. F. Zubkova, A.V. Morozova and T.A. Rebro. Work is presently being carried out at the podkhoz in connection with organizing the farm's own young stock reproduction operations. A hog house for 50 sows is being built for this purpose.

In a speech delivered before the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated that more complete use must be made of local food resources and also of the potential offered by subsidiary farms. The initiative and enterprise displayed in this work by rayon and municipal party and soviet organs, industrial enterprises and associations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes must be supported in every possible way.

The subsidiary agricultural departments of enterprises, organizations and institutes are of great importance for increasing the resources of agricultural products throughout the country and also for ensuring a more reliable supply of food goods for our Soviet people. Thus, constant attention must be given to developing the "agricultural departments" of industrial and other enterprises.

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